

A 'Neutral' Germany And French Fears

Basic Concepts of Western Alliance
Seen Shaken by Debate on Missiles

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Many French politicians are saying that the debate about new missiles in Europe is really one about the future of Germany.

Regardless of the details of deployment, warhead counts or an eventual Soviet-American compromise on medium-range weapons, a consensus of French political opinion, taking in Gaullists and Socialists, has emerged. It is that the

Mitterrand until his resignation this spring, is now urging the French to look beyond the missile discussion and to the "German problem" that he says lies beneath it.

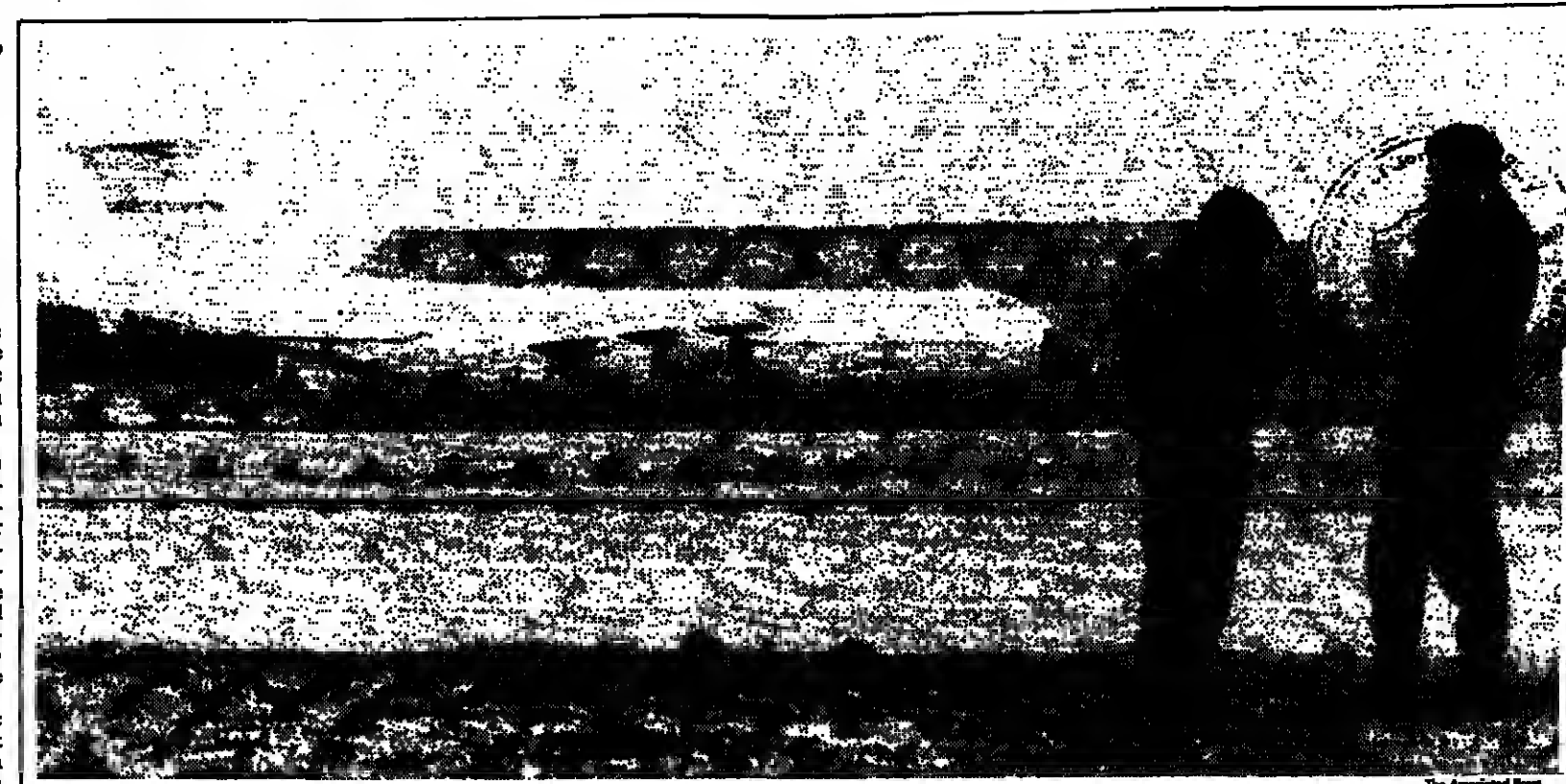
In the midst of a discussion about pacifism and church influence, Jacques Huettinger, the Socialist Party official responsible for its international relations, suggested that the role played by the German churches really relates "to the German question" — shorthand for its division, desire for reunification and a yearning to return to Germany's historical equidistance between East and West.

Seen in the most schematic terms, France does not want a West Germany whose guiding passion would be resolution of the German national question by accommodation with the Soviet Union. In the same way, France feels its own security would be in danger if West Germany deserted its traditional foreign policy guidelines of security within the Atlantic alliance and West European integration.

Just as schematically, advisers of Mr. Mitterrand tend to see the campaign against the missiles in West Germany as opposing these two West-oriented and East-oriented poles, and they are distressed by what they regard as the movement of the Social Democratic Party toward accommodation, away from the West.

Relations between the French and West German Socialists have turned sour on the issue, with the suggestion here that the Social Democrats are sliding away from a Western-oriented security position.

Talking of the West German Social Democrats in less cautious terms than usual, Mr. Huettinger said: "We're trying to make them understand, taking into consideration that they stand at the front line, that the future of security in



MISSILE EQUIPMENT ARRIVES — A U.S. C-5A Galaxy transport arrived Tuesday at Greenham Common base in England to protests over cruise missile deployment. Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said the plane carried "equipment" connected with missile deployment. Page 5.

Scientists Say Nuclear War Could Trigger Ice Age

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nuclear war involving most of the long-range missiles in the U.S. and Soviet arsenals could trigger a global climatic disaster that could wipe out billions of people and perhaps mankind, according to scientists at a conference that ended here Tuesday.

The scientists released evidence Monday that the detonation of 100 megatons would trigger a "dark nuclear winter" during which a cloud of debris would block the sun and cause temperatures to plunge.

The conference on the long-term biological consequences of nuclear war was sponsored by 31 groups, including the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the Canadian Nature Federation, the Smithsonian Institution and others.

Scientists at the sessions said that, if a

nuclear war reached 5,000 megatons, an exchange that would involve almost all the long-range missiles on both sides, temporary ice-age conditions over at least half the Earth would be inevitable.

Over the past 18 months, Western European and U.S. scientists, using mathematical models of the atmosphere and computers, have repeatedly calculated in detail what would happen to the world's climate after a nuclear war.

The world's nuclear arsenal contains 12,000 to 15,000 megatons, the scientists said. Each megaton is equal to a million tons of TNT. The bomb that destroyed Hiroshima was equivalent to 12,500 tons of TNT. Carl Sagan, a Cornell University astronomer and one of the group's leaders, said that a war in which 5,000 megatons were detonated would produce the following:

• About 225 million tons of smoke would be spewed into the air over several days,

enough to blanket the Northern Hemisphere and block out more than 90 percent of the sun's light.

• At least half the Earth would become as dark as night. Temperatures would plunge, freezing standing water up to a depth of three feet (one meter). The temperature would remain below freezing for up to three months, and probably would not return to normal for more than a year.

• The lack of sun could eliminate photosynthesis, the ability of plants to turn sunlight into energy, the key process that supports life on Earth. The conditions would kill plant life and, in turn, animals that feed on plants. Thus, carnivorous animals could starve. The entire food chain might collapse.

• Although previous studies of nuclear war have suggested that the Southern Hemisphere would be relatively unaffected, new calculations of climatic circulation show that the smoke could spread to that hemisphere.

• The amount of radiation deposited great distances from nuclear explosions has apparently been underestimated tenfold.

• After the darkness and cold, another danger would emerge: Chemical reactions from nuclear blasts would cause a major breakdown of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. Ozone protects the Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. More ultraviolet radiation would damage the vision and immune systems of any surviving animals.

The detonation of 5,000 megatons would require the United States to fire almost all its long-range submarine and land-based missiles and for the Russians to fire about half of theirs.

One of the more surprising findings of the scientists' report is that there appears to be a "nuclear-war threshold," above which global catastrophe would be triggered. That level comes roughly at 100 megatons.

Alfonsin Aide Favors Reins On Economy

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The men expected to be Argentina's new economic planners favor government controls and heavy state intervention to solve the country's economic crisis.

President-elect Raúl Alfonsín, whose Radical Civic Union won Sunday's general elections, is expected to name Bernardo Grinspun as his new economy minister, party sources said.

Mr. Grinspun, considered a firm believer in Keynesian economic theory, will have the task of tackling Argentina's 350-percent inflation rate and \$40-billion foreign debt.

His likely associate at the central bank will be García Vazquez, another Radical party economist, the sources said.

Monday night, Mr. Alfonsín and his defeated Peronist candidate, Carlos Menem, put aside their differences and met in what Mr. Alfonsín described as a show of political will. He said afterward that the two had met as "a show of political harmony that strengthened democracy and highlighted the maturity of the country's political circles."

In their campaign platform, the Radicals promised heavy state intervention to reactivate Argentina's depressed industry and measures to relieve the plight of the hardest-hit sectors of society.

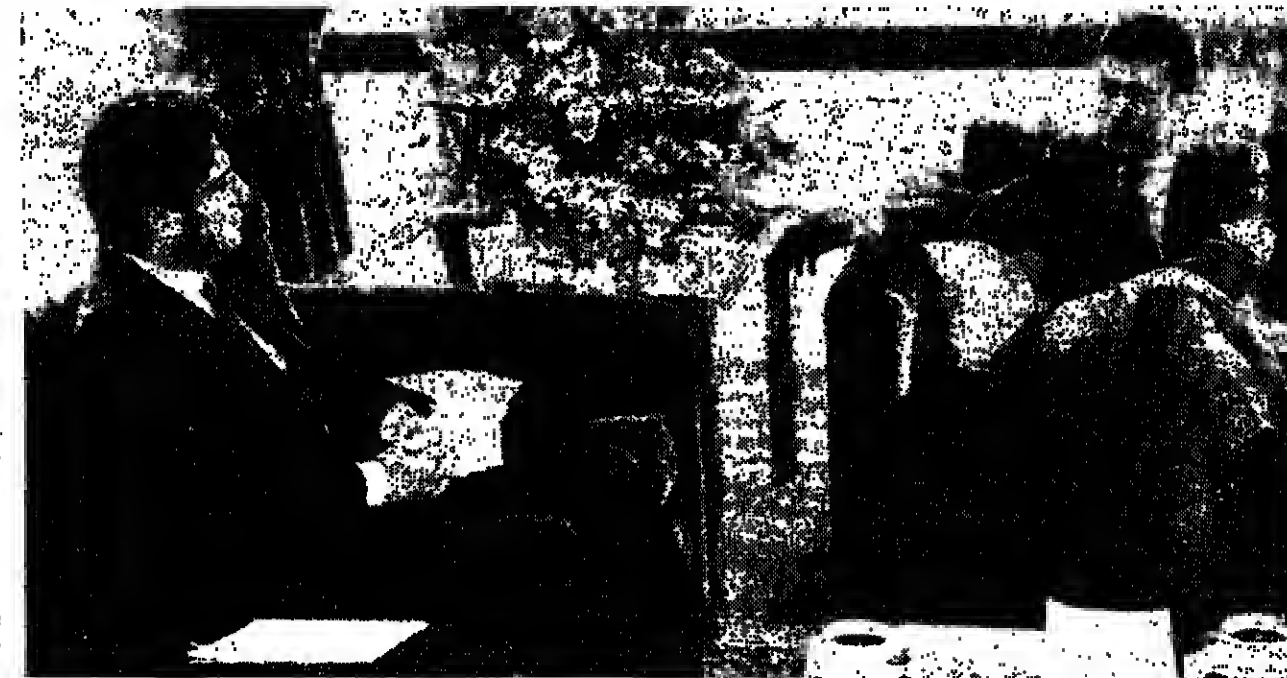
Mr. Grinspun, 58, is a former central bank director and chief economic secretary during the last Radical government, in 1953-1956. He lived for many years in the United States, where he was a consultant for the Organization of American States and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

A close aide of Mr. Alfonsín, Mr. Grinspun is also expected to become a minister without portfolio and the government's main negotiator to reschedule the country's debt.

The sources said possible choices for foreign minister included a former UN official, Hugo Gobbi, and the Radical party's Foreign Affairs Committee president, Adolfo Caza. One of the immediate problems facing the new foreign minister will be the dispute with Britain over the Falkland Islands, which Mr. Alfonsín has said he will solve peacefully.

Britain said Monday it wanted to restore commercial and diplomatic links with Argentina.

One of the Radical party's most respected elder statesmen, Juan Carlos Pugliese, who was designated as the future defense minister during the election campaign, will now face the difficult task of controlling the armed forces. The Radicals pledged during the campaign to punish human rights offenders.



President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon met Tuesday with Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, in Geneva after national reconciliation talks began. The talks centered on the Israeli troop-withdrawal accord. Page 3.

Lebanese Survivors Question Wisdom of Staying

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Adnan Kassar has replaced the windows of his home six times. A wealthy banker and president of the Chamber of Commerce here, he vows to go on replacing the glass until the fighting stops and peace is restored to his country.

"I believe in Lebanon," said Mr. Kassar, whose windows were last blown out when two bombs ripped through the compounds of French and U.S. forces on Oct. 23.

"I don't want to be a millionaire refugee in Paris or New York," he said.

For eight years of fighting in which more than 100,000 people have died, many Lebanese, like Mr. Kassar, have hung on.

But now, many of his friends, especially the Christians, have finally begun to despair. The attacks on the multinational force, in which 229 Americans and 58 French soldiers were killed, have led many to conclude there is no hope of reconciliation in Lebanon.

Even if the leaders of warring factions resolved their differences at reconciliation talks, which opened Monday in Geneva, any truce would only be temporary, say the pessimists.

As a result, many have decided to leave.

"We thought we could endure everything; we have endured even more than that," said Samia Abu Jawdeh, a Christian. "But it's the end now. For our children's sake, we must look for a new life outside Lebanon."

Dozens of Lebanese interviewed after the bombings said that they and their families were struggling to make a decision that could no longer be postponed. Until now, they said, they had been committed to helping Lebanon survive and seeing it prosper once again.

Their determination has been

put to its sorest test in the past three months, this past week in particular.

"They say we adjust," said Mrs. Abu Jawdeh, "but we've become a nation on valium."

The level of tension can be measured by road closings. After the attacks on the French and American compounds, several major roads were closed. Remains of bombed cars block entry to one busy street, barriers against new car bombings.

The Lebanese Army has increased the number of checkpoints. Traffic has been compressed into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Japan Agrees to Limit Car Export Quota to U.S.

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government said Tuesday that it would agree to limit the export of automobiles to the United States to 1.85 million vehicles for a year starting April 1.

That would be a sizable increase in exports from the 1.68 million autos that Japan has been exporting annually to dealers in the United States under an agreement reached two and a half years ago and above the 1.8-million level that President Ronald Reagan had said he wanted for the next year.

It was not clear from the statement Tuesday morning whether the new agreement would fit the plans of General Motors, which is hoping for a limit as high as 2 million vehicles but reportedly was willing to accept the compromise figure for at least one more year.

In making the announcement Tuesday morning, Sosuke Uno, the minister of international trade and industry, indicated he believed that the figure of 1.85 million cars had the approval of the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, who met twice with Mr. Uno this week to settle the issue.

There was no comment from Mr. Brock about whether the level would be acceptable to the Reagan administration.

(U.S. trade officials in Washington alerted leading members of Congress Monday night that the Japanese were expected to announce an agreement, according to Washington Post reporter Stuart Auerbach. Leaving the announcement to the Japanese conforms to the notion that the Japanese restraints are voluntary instead of

being the result of tough negotiations with the Reagan administration.)

The Japanese had been eager to settle the question to avoid an embarrassing feud during Mr. Reagan's state visit scheduled for next week.

Japan and the United States had agreed in early 1981 to limit exports to give the American auto industry time to rebuild and become competitive with Japanese makers. That agreement expires in March. Despite rising sometimes record profits this year, the American auto industry insisted that it needed another period of "voluntary restraint" by the Japanese.

Three U.S. automakers expressed shock and disappointment at the news that the restraints would be boosted to 1.85 million Japanese cars compared with 1.68 million this year. The Associated Press reported from Detroit. The United Auto Workers union was also unhappy.

In a statement, the chairman of Chrysler Corp., Lee Iacocca, called the agreement "incredible... [It] is for one year and how anyone thinks the auto trade problems between Japan and the United States can be fixed in one year is beyond me." American Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. also criticized the agreement.

Other sanctions will remain in effect, officials said. These include a continuation of the ban on the Polish airline, Lot, from landing in the United States, a prohibition on new economic aid and a ban on the sale of high technology.

However, the administration is taking the position that if Poland makes further concessions, other sanctions may be lifted as well.

The official announcement of the relaxation of the sanctions had been planned for noon Monday. The Times reported, but was delayed in the face of sharp criticism from the AFL-CIO.

Lane Kirkland, head of the union federation, said Monday that there should be no relaxation of sanctions until all political prisoners were freed, free labor unions were again permitted and a dialogue begun between Polish authorities and Solidarity.

On May 1, 1982, President Ronald Reagan said that he would not lift the sanctions until the Polish government ended martial law, released the prisoners and reopened a dialogue with Solidarity, led by Lech Walesa.

Officials say the administration has given up hope that the government will agree to reopen a dialogue with either Solidarity or Mr. Walesa, who was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (AP, NYT, Reuters)



Bishop Abel Muzorewa

Zimbabwe Holds Muzorewa in Subversion Probe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has been detained as part of an investigation into subversion in connection with South Africa, the government said Friday. His arrest came less than a week after he had returned from a visit to Israel.

A brief government statement issued almost 24 hours after Bishop Muzorewa, 58, was arrested at his suburban Harare home, said he had been "picked up under authorization" in an investigation "designed to check on subversive elements connected with South African bandits."

"It has come to our knowledge that the bishop intended to travel abroad on a trip which would have included a few days' sojourn in

South Africa, there to be reunited with his intimate friends in the leadership of the South African government," the statement said.

It gave no indication of how long Bishop Muzorewa might be held. United Press International quoted his lawyer, Brian Elliot, as saying that he was being held at the Harare central police station. Police were refusing all visits, Mr. Elliot said.

"The police told us this morning that they had been instructed by people at the top not to allow anyone to see him," said Edward Mawema, secretary general of Bishop Muzorewa's political party, the United African National Council.

Bishop Muzorewa's family said he was seized while gardening at his home in a northern Harare suburb by agents of the Central Intelligence

Organization. His request to contact a lawyer was denied, the family said.

Bishop Muzorewa's arrest followed a disagreement with the government over a visit last week to Israel, which Zimbabwe accuses of conspiring against it with South Africa and whites within Zimbabwe. During his trip, Bishop Muzorewa was quoted as advocating the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Before his arrest was announced, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe accused Bishop Muzorewa of seeking Israeli and South African help to topple his government. Last Thursday, on Bishop Muzorewa's return, the government confiscated his passport.

At a news conference on Saturday, Bishop Muzorewa charged

that Mr. Mugabe's government was more oppressive than the white minority government of former Prime Minister Ian Smith, whom Bishop Muzorewa succeeded in 1979.

Bishop Muzorewa headed an interim administration that left office after Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front scored a landslide victory in independence elections in April 1980.

"I continue to hope and pray that God can somehow help us to be delivered from the oppression of today imposed on us not by Ian Smith, but by Israel or South Africa and not by people with white skins but by our ruling party and government with black skins," said Bishop Muzorewa.

(Reuters, UPI)

House Calls on Reagan to Withdraw Troops on Grenada Within 60 Days

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives called on President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday to withdraw U.S. troops from Grenada within 60 days as provided in the War Powers Resolution that Congress approved during the Vietnam War to prevent long, undeclared wars.

The measure, approved by a 403-23 vote, now goes to the Senate, where a spokesman for the Foreign Relations Committee said it was expected to be acted upon quickly.

Mr. Reagan regards the 1973 law as an encroachment on his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief, but it is not certain whether he would veto or sign the bill if it reached his desk.

The act requires that the president withdraw troops within 60 days. That timetable could be extended to 90 days if the president says the extra time is needed to withdraw troops safely. Congress could also authorize a longer stay.

Meanwhile, two companies of

U.S. Marines landed on Carriacou, north of Grenada, before dawn Tuesday to follow up a report that Cubans were on the island, according to Pentagon spokesmen.

The Pentagon said about 300 marines searched the island, the largest in the Grenadines. After meeting no resistance, they prepared to leave. Seventeen Grenadian troops were captured and no shots were fired, officials said.

U.S. officials did not say whether any Cubans were found. Carriacou has a population of about 6,000 and lies 31 miles (50 kilometers) from Grenada, which a U.S.-led force invaded Oct. 25.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the marines were ordered to Carriacou to "clear away any further opposition and to take control of weapons and other material reported stored there."

A Reagan administration official said Monday that the United States hoped to carry out the repatriation of Cuban prisoners through the In-

ternational Committee of the Red Cross within the next couple of days.

But another official, John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said that approximately 650 captured Cuban prisoners would not be returned to Cuba until all Cuban resistance on the island had ended.

White House officials said the Reagan administration was talking with Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's governor-general, about the formation of a peacekeeping force drawn from British Commonwealth countries to replace U.S. troops and allow them to leave Grenada.

With the fighting subsiding, President Ronald Reagan was reported to have given instructions to subordinates to "get American troops out of there as soon as possible, but under conditions where they don't have to go back."

U.S. officials are uncertain now whether the United States will be asked to help finance a peacekeeping force as well as provide some financial aid to help Grenada meet its international obligations and reconstruct some of the bridges, buildings and other installations knocked out in the invasion.

M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development, said the agency airlifted two plane loads of supplies to Grenada on Sunday.

In New York, the United Nations General Assembly agreed Monday to begin debate on Grenada on Tuesday, following the U.S. veto of a Security Council resolution calling for a withdrawal of the U.S.-led invasion force.

Nicaragua has proposed a resolution identical to that defeated by the U.S. veto Sunday. There is no veto power in the General Assembly and it appears certain that the resolution, denouncing the intervention in Grenada as a flagrant violation of international law, will be adopted by a wide margin.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)



Citizens of Grenada and members of the U.S.-led invasion force shared the streets of the capital of St. George's as daily life on the Caribbean island began to return to normal.

Commonwealth Nations Offer Troops For Grenada Force, Official Reports

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, said Tuesday that he has now received offers of assistance from more than enough member states to enable a Commonwealth force to replace American troops in Grenada within weeks.

Sir Shridath stressed in an interview that the precise role and com-

position of such a force would depend on the Grenadians' needs and that it would only be sent when the security situation on the island permitted. "We want to be ready when the time comes," he said.

He spoke in terms of 500 to 1,000 men, probably organized along paramilitary or police lines, but definitely not to be called a "peacekeeping" force because of the implications that it might be drawn into fighting.

After canvassing the Commonwealth's 48 members, Sir Shridath said that an early American withdrawal is an essential precondition, as is a commitment by the Grenadian authorities — meaning the governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon — to "a genuine return to constitutional government and elections."

He said he had talked to Sir Paul three times in recent days and believed the political assurances were no problem.

However, Sir Shridath has no idea of American intentions because, despite taking an active and visible part in the effort to establish a mechanism for returning Grenada to democratic rule, he said no approaches to him have been made by U.S. officials. Apart from exchanging a few words with American diplomats at a dinner last week, Sir Shridath said, he has had no contacts indicating U.S. interest in a Commonwealth presence.

Among others, Canada and New Zealand have already announced they are ready to take part in a security force. British officials have said they would consider a request "sympathetically," but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has left no doubt that the groundwork would have to be carefully laid before British participation was promised.

The unit must have "clear terms of reference," she said in a radio interview. "A clear command structure, it must be there for a clear purpose and the time in which it

comes out must be equally clear." As Mrs. Thatcher observed, Britain already has open-ended commitments to peacekeeping units in Lebanon, Sinai and Cyprus and is wary of additional burdens.

But without a far better sense of U.S. government plans, Sir Shridath and the special working party he has established within the Commonwealth secretariat will be unable to make those decisions. Therefore, he expects to visit Washington next week and hopes to meet with Reagan administration officials.

The Commonwealth, made up of former British colonies, is a loose confederation of states rather than a formal alliance. It has assisted on several occasions when one of its members was in trouble.

Commonwealth involvement in Grenada would have the advantage of removing the island from the arena of superpower politics and bringing it quickly back into the association of countries with which it shares a common heritage. Moreover, after the turmoil of the past few weeks, a Commonwealth team with an election as its objective would likely ease some of the strains in the Caribbean between these countries which joined the U.S.-led force and those which refused.

Trinidad, which did not take part in the invasion, has said it would be willing to send a detachment to a multinational unit.

To emphasize its support for a speedy transition to civilian rule in Grenada, the Commonwealth announced Tuesday the names of two people who will be assisting as special advisers. They are Nicholas Braithwaite, a Grenadian who is now the director of the Caribbean youth center in Guyana, and Tony Rushford, a British lawyer who drafted the constitution under which Grenada was granted independence in 1974.

French Weigh Dangers Of a Neutral Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe passes through a strategic balance in Europe. Not deploying the French is illusory security, if the Geneva talks fail, and on top of it comes the future risk of Finlandization.

In the context of the ties between the two parties, Mr. Huntzinger's use of the word Finlandization (Soviet ability to influence a country with a democratic structure) brushes close to a level of insult. The concept has always been a favorite one of Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian conservative leader, to describe the result of the policies of Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic chairman, and Egon Bahr, the party's disarmament spokesman.

Yet a statement with even a harder edge came from Max Gallo, the government spokesman, who, speaking of what he described as the most vital issue of European history in the last quarter of the century, a phrase repeated by Mr. Mitterrand on Friday, said, "France is among those powers that are resisting and will resist a general slide into cowardice and ignorance."

Although no group or persons were named, the statement came in the context of the urging by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Bahr that NATO accept the Soviet Union's current negotiating position on the missiles, leaving Western Europe without Pershing or cruise, and the Russians with at least 162 SS-20s.

The "cowardice and ignorance" phrase has also been taken up by Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who, in commenting on the anti-missile demonstrations in Western Europe, said that the German demonstrators included "manipulated people, nationalists who are using this means to protest against their division and dependence."

The statements are clear expressions of concern, irritation and relative impotence. Suggesting that a significant part of the West German political leadership has moved

in a direction France cannot ignore, both French Socialists and the conservative opposition parties have been hunting for ways of anchoring West Germany to the Atlantic defense community.

The job is regarded as extremely difficult because it is felt that West Germany's security relationship with the United States has both limited the range of decision of those West Germans who favor strong involvement in the West and reinforced the arguments of the neutralist-oriented opposition suggesting that the country's defense relationships block the extent of its reconciliation with the East.

The French believe that more European defense cooperation would be effective in giving West Germany a sense of control over its own affairs, but they are confronted by the reality of having little to offer in terms of real security or widened perspectives.

The difficulty of the task was emphasized during a trip to West Germany by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the Gaullists. In talking about a European nuclear force, Mr. Chirac said, "You can't think of it without Germany participating in it directly at a level of responsibility, and you can't think that it's the French and the British who are going to assure nuclear deterrence in Europe."

Although he later said he was quoted out of context, it sounded as if Mr. Chirac were advocating a nuclear role of some sort for West Germany, until now a virtual taboo.

But the deeper sense of the remarks by Mr. Chirac and the other French politicians is unmistakable. The French are saying out loud that the political tides in West Germany have changed and they realize they must make an effort to strengthen those currents they think remain compatible with West Germany's involvement in the West and its defense.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tehran Dismisses Peace Effort by UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Iran has rejected the UN Security Council's fourth effort to end Iran's three-year war with Iraq. "We think we are not going to listen to the Security Council anymore," said Rajae Khorassani, an Iranian delegate to the United Nations.

The council had earlier affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters and called on the belligerents to cease hostilities immediately. The resolution was approved on a 12-0 vote, with abstentions by Malta, Nicaragua and Pakistan.

Iran has repeatedly warned that any damage to its vital interests will result in the closing of the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf. According to industry sources, about 80 oil tankers are lying idle in the Gulf of Oman after being told by their owners not to enter the strait until they have firm orders to pick up cargoes.

Fire Kills 6 on U.S. Carrier Near Gulf

WASHINGTON (AP) — Six navy personnel were killed and 35 injured Tuesday when flames raged through an engine room aboard the aircraft carrier *Ranger* in the Arabian Sea, the navy said.

The fire was extinguished within an hour and the 79,000-ton ship, which normally has a crew of more than 4,900 officers and men, continued to operate in the approaches to the Gulf. The navy said most of the injured suffered from smoke inhalation, minor burns and heat exhaustion. It said the men were not in serious condition and would be treated on the carrier.

Navy officials were unable to say what caused the fire. It will be investigated by a board of inquiry. Officials said the ship will remain on station and will be able to launch and recover its aircraft.

Sinking of U.S. Oil Ship Is Confirmed

BEIJING (UPI) — The U.S. oil drilling ship *Gloria* Java Sea, leased to the Atlantic Richfield Co., sank near its drill site last week in the stormy South China Sea, officials confirmed Tuesday. All 81 crew members — 42 Americans, 24 Chinese, four Britons and one Australian — were missing and feared drowned.

The sunken wreckage of the ship, missing since Oct. 25, was identified by Chinese vessels using special sonar equipment, said a spokesman for the drilling ship's owner, Global Marine Inc., in Houston. The weeklong search for survivors, still hampered by foul weather, continued Tuesday.

Taking part in the search were more than a dozen Chinese ships, three Vietnamese ships and three U.S. Navy P-3 Orion search planes. Vietnam sent vessels to search its own nearby waters after refusing to allow Chinese ships to enter, diplomatic sources said. Vietnam has accused China of violating its sovereignty by allowing U.S. companies to operate in the area.

Murdoch Buys Chicago Sun-Times

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Sun-Times, the nation's seventh-largest daily newspaper, was sold Tuesday to Rupert Murdoch's publishing company for \$90 million in cash, Field Enterprises announced. The sale includes the Field Newspaper Syndicate and the newspaper's downtown real estate.

Mr. Murdoch's holdings include The Times of London, the London Sun, New York magazine, the Village Voice, The New York Post and the Boston Herald. Murdoch said he had chosen the Australian publisher's offer because his company, News America Publishing Inc., "expressed the greatest confidence in its ability to insure the continued publication of a strong, competitive newspaper in Chicago." The Sun-Times's competition is the Chicago Tribune, also one of the largest papers in the United States.

Until Monday, the paper's publisher, James Hoge, and a group of investors were attempting to compete with the Murdoch bid. Last spring, Field Enterprises, owner of the Sun-Times since its founding in 1948, said the family corporation would be dissolved, with the 649,000-circulation daily one of the assets to be sold.

90 Salvadoran Troops Killed in Battle

SAN SALVADOR (Combined Dispatches) — Ninety troops were killed in a fierce battle that was taking place Tuesday between leftist rebels and the army around Ciudad Barrios, a major town in the eastern part of the country, military sources said. The toll was one of the highest reported in a single battle in the Salvadoran civil war.

The battle began Monday night after rebels captured the town, which is 90 miles (150 kilometers) east of San Salvador, in the province of San Miguel, the sources said. They did not say how many soldiers had been wounded and made no mention of rebel casualties.

In another development, the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anti-

Communist Brigade, a rightist group, threatened "drastic sanctions" against Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas and auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez, the country's two ranking Roman Catholic officials. The group, in a statement issued here Monday, denounced the bishops' "perpetrating messages," which, it said, "make possible the disinformation campaign used by those who make Communist propaganda."

Russians Reported Attacked in Kabul

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Rebels fired rockets at the Soviet military headquarters in Kabul on Oct. 27, Western diplomats said Tuesday. The nearby Soviet Embassy also "came under a brief attack" the same day, they said.

In southern Afghanistan, the government garrison at Kajaki "is under intense pressure by rebels, despite attempts by the Afghan regime to lift the siege by aerial bombardments," a diplomat said. His information, based on Afghan rebel reports, could not be independently confirmed.

Another "extended siege" by rebels is taking place at Khost, 95 miles (155 kilometers) southeast of Kabul, the diplomat said, quoting rebel reports. "Khost continues to be completely surrounded and resupplied only by an airlift" by Soviet and Afghan government forces, he said.

Greens Ask Honecker to Sign 'Treaty'

BERLIN (Reuters) — Seven members of West Germany's Greens party have met with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, in an attempt to get him to sign an agreement to work for unilateral disarmament.

Petra Kelly, a Greens leader, said the delegates presented Mr. Honecker with a "personal peace treaty" on Monday that pledged them and Mr. Honecker to renounce the use of force and each other, not to regard each other as enemies and to work in their own countries for unilateral disarmament.

West German television said Mr. Honecker signed part of the treaty but failed to put his name to the section mentioning unilateral disarmament. The meeting with Mr. Honecker was arranged after Miss Kelly and two other Greens were detained in East Berlin last May during a peace demonstration.

U.K. Aide Pledges Hong Kong Talks

LONDON (AP) — Parliament will have the final say over any agreement with China on the future of Hong Kong, Britain's Foreign Office minister, Richard Luce, has said.

Mr. Luce was replying to questions in the House of Commons, the lower house, late Monday on the status of talks between China and Britain on the British colony. "At the end of the day," he said, "the solution which will be arrived at will be put before this House. It will be this House that will have to decide whether or not this solution is acceptable. This is a very important safeguard."

The next talks are scheduled for Nov. 14. On Sunday, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said she was "much more cheered up after the last round of talks." The New Territories of Hong Kong are to revert to China in 1997 when a treaty with Britain expires.

U.S. Adds Security Devices at Capitol

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Capitol police redesigned metal detectors and installed sensitive bomb-detecting equipment in mid-October after a tourist was arrested in the House of Representatives gallery with a homemade bomb under his shirt, it was learned Tuesday.

The authorities identified the man as Israel Rubinstein, 22, an Israeli, and said he threatened to blow up the Capitol when approached by the police. The House sergeant-at-arms, Jack Russ, said the bomb brought to the building Oct. 18 "was not a dud" and failed to explode because the man "had not placed his wiring properly."

Mr. Rubinstein was charged with making threats of bodily harm and held in lieu of a \$25,000 bond. His court-appointed lawyer, Carl Angelis, said at a District of Columbia Superior Court hearing that Mr. Rubinstein wanted to address Congress about the problem of world hunger. The charge against him carries a maximum 20-year prison term and a \$5,000 fine.

For the Record

The U.S. Postal Service announced Tuesday it is seeking a 3-cent increase in the price of first-class mail that would raise the cost of mailing a letter to 23 cents late next year. (UPI)

Alfonsin Economic Aide Favors State Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

in the "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas and slash the military budget.

Mr. Grinspun said Monday night that the first priority of the new administration would be to deal with the economic crisis. He called on the military to hand over power to the elected government before the scheduled date of Jan. 30 to allow the new authorities to start work.

Mr. Alfonso said he believed the armed forces would hand over power early in December. In the elections, the working class apparently maintained its traditional loyalty to Peronism. But Peronist supporters in the middle class appear to have defected in droves, raising the possibility that the party, which has always rejected Marxism and the concept of class struggle, may now move leftward and become exclusively working class.

Although many in the middle class disagreed with Mr. Alfonso's interventionist economic policies and reformist ideas, he was seen by them as a strong, charismatic leader offering the best hope of consolidating Argentina's newfound democracy. Alvaro Alsogaray, a rightist liberal economist, exemplified this attitude, saying he would "hold my nose as if taking castor oil and vote for Alfonso."

A number of rightist parties, which took 15 percent of the vote in elections in 1973, disappeared into oblivion in Sunday's poll.

One of Mr. Alfonso's most urgent tasks will be to establish a working relationship with the armed forces and the Peronist-dominated trade unions, which he attacked sharply in the election campaign.

First signs have been encouraging. Saul Ubaldini, the young and popular secretary-general of the Confederation of Labor, has promised to work with Mr. Alfonso to defend democracy, and most Peronist leaders have accepted defeat with good grace.

Lebanon Survivors Lose Their Earlier Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

ever smaller areas designated as safe. Traffic is hopelessly jammed for hours during the day. "The city is physically closing in on itself," said Sabban al-Haj, a banker. "It makes us very claustrophobic."

There is often no electricity at night. People without their own generators live by flashlight and walk up and down stairs since there is no power for elevators.

Water is short. The Lebanese have responded not by rationing, but by buying drills and tapping into the city's water supply, further reducing public water stocks. The telephones work intermittently, some not at all.

Several technicians sent out to repair power and phone lines have been kidnapped and killed by competing factions.

There is a shortage of public schools and housing.

An 8 P.M. curfew has decimated the city's once-vibrant night life. The Lebanese economy is in a shambles. All but 10 of the 800 foreign companies once based here have left. Many factories are closed; unemployment is high. A major source of national income is the \$150 million a month that an estimated 200,000 Lebanese working in the Gulf send home.

Hardly a day passes without shelling and fighting in the city's southern suburbs and surrounding mountains.

But there are anomalies. The Lebanese have managed to preserve remnants of their city's once sophisticated way of life. A few brave restaurant owners remain open and do a brisk business by day. Shops are still stocked with champagne, other fine wines, imported cheeses, caviar and other luxury goods. Hairdressing salons do a booming business.

But nobody buys any more, said Jihab Halab, owner of a small boutique that imports designer clothes from New York. Especially in the past three months, he said, business has been off by about 80 percent.

Mr. Halab, who spent the past six years at a college in the United States, said he came back to Lebanon to open the store because his family wanted him to come home. "It was a big mistake," he said.

Reasons for deciding to stay or leave vary, but there are common themes. "Leaving for many is so difficult because Beirut is really a city and

village," said Mr. al-Haj, the banker. "It had all the elegance of a Western capital, but the familiarity of village life."

"We all knew one another," he said. "If you were lonely, you knocked on a neighbor's door. You didn't drink yourself to death alone or sit by a TV all night."

"It seems strange to say in light of what has happened here, but people cared about each other."

He added: "We had everything: sea, mountains, good weather, good food. People think even today that no matter where they go, they will never have the kind of life they once had in Lebanon."

Anthony M. Assely opened the office of the Schroders investment banking house here in 1975, when the war started. He has decided to stay as its director, but his children live with their mother in London. Mr. Assely, like so many businessmen, conducts a large portion of the business once done here in London or Paris.

"But we must remain here," he said. "If the business community left this country, who would stay?"

It is difficult to determine how many Lebanese have already left. Businessmen and government officials estimate that about 500,000 Lebanese live outside the country, but no one knows for certain. Most go to the United States, Canada, France and Australia.

Many of the Lebanese who have recently decided to leave are Christians. Heightened concern about the Israeli withdrawal from the mountains and Druze and Christian forces began fighting. Massacres were reported on both sides.

"We knew then that Lebanese themselves, not just Syrians, or Israelis, or foreigners were responsible for our problems," one said. "We also knew then that the fighting would continue, that we were a minority here, and that our future, and children's future could not be guaranteed."

The strike at the American forces further intensified concern.

"It was a symbol, a devastating symbol of the hopelessness of the place," said Mrs. Abu Jawdeh. "You can't live anywhere, but especially not here, without hope."

Bonn, New Delhi Conclude A-Deal

United Press International

NEW DELHI — India and West Germany have concluded an agreement eliminating political barriers to the sale of German spare parts for the controversial Tanjavur nuclear power plant, an official said Tuesday.

The two countries exchanged a "verbal note" Oct. 6 in which the Indian government expressed its willingness to uphold international nuclear safeguards at the plant near Bombay, according to a West German official. This cleared the way for negotiations between the Indian Atomic Power Commission and the German nuclear power plant company, Kraftwerke Union, a subsidiary of Siemens, he said.

Earlier this year, West German and Italian teams visited the U.S.-built nuclear reactor to assess the need for spare parts after a dispute between the United States and India complicated continuance of U.S. support for the plant.

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Lebanese Discussions Center on Contested Israeli Withdrawal Pact

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

GENEVA — Syria insisted Tuesday on the cancellation of the May 17 agreement between Lebanon and Israel as well as recognition of its special security interests in Lebanon.

Speaking at the second session of Lebanon's national reconciliation conference between Muslim and Christian leaders, Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, reportedly said that Syria could not accept that Israel become Lebanon's protector and that the country remained "vital and strategic" to Syrian security.

Mr. Khaddam, in Geneva as an observer, was reported to have made the same points in even harsher terms in a one-hour meeting with President Amin Gemayel, the first high-level contact between the Lebanese leader and the Syrian government in seven months.

The meeting was the highlight of the second day of the meeting and was widely interpreted as an indication of Syrian determination to make the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli accord a major issue.

Both Mr. Gemayel and the leader of the Phalangist Lebanese Front, former President Camille Chamoun, were said to have challenged Mr. Khaddam to offer the Lebanese a better alternative to the controversial accord as a means of getting the Israelis to leave their country.

According to one version of his reply, Mr. Gemayel asked the Syrian: "Do you think you are more attached to Lebanon's independence than I am?"

"Help us find a way out instead of creating obstacles," he said. Mr. Chamoun was said to have been even more openly defiant, retorting that if Syria had no alternative and Lebanon did not accept the accord, "the fate of the south would be sealed like the fate of the Golan Heights," which have become "part and parcel of Israel."

Other than these sharp exchanges over the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement, the conference seemed to have started serious discussion of the main issues before it to bring about a new understanding between the warring Muslim and Christian communities.

The head of the Druze community, Walid Jumblatt, a leader of the opposition National Salvation Front, said agreement had been reached on setting up a commission to discuss in detail Lebanon's identity, which he called "one of the basic issues."

"What is Lebanon? Is it an Arab state, a Soviet base, an Arab state, an independent state? Up to now nobody knows what Lebanon is," Mr. Jumblatt said at a press conference after nearly five hours of talks.

Israel Cautions Beirut

Israel warned Tuesday that it may impose restrictions on Lebanese traffic into Israel-controlled southern Lebanon if the Beirut government cancels its withdrawal accord with Israel. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

A senior official said the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was resisting pressure from the army to close the bridges across the Awali River.



BARRICADE IN BEIRUT — An American car is pressed into service to make a barricade near the U.S. Marine headquarters at Beirut International Airport. The barricade, guarded by a marine, was built after two bombs killed at least 230 American and 58 French members of the four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut on Oct. 23.

Marine Chief Says Rifles Could Not Stop Attack

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of the Marine Corps, General Paul X. Kelley, says that the bombing that killed 230 U.S. Marines, sailors and soldiers in Beirut involved more than twice the amount of explosives as had been previously believed.

General Kelley told the Senate Armed Services Committee Monday that the Defense Intelligence Agency had estimated that the truck that sped into the Marine headquarters in Beirut on Oct. 23 carried 5,000 pounds (2,272 kilograms) of explosives, not 2,000 pounds, as had been reported earlier.

At the same hearing, the commander of U.S. forces in Europe, General Bernard W. Rogers, took responsibility for the security precautions arranged by the marines in Beirut, since they are within his theater of operation.

"I am responsible," General Rogers told the committee. "Anything that happens or fails to happen in that theater is my responsibility."

General Kelley said the truck had crashed through barbed wire, a gate, and past sandbagged sentry posts at a speed of 60 miles (100 kilometers) per hour. He said the attack took only six seconds from the time the five-ton Mercedes truck left an adjacent parking lot until it slammed into the headquarters building.

The marine commander, who was sent to Beirut by President Ronald Reagan for a personal inspection last week, said that marine sentries could not have stopped the attack even if their rifles had been loaded at the time.

"There was no way in God's Earth that rifle fire could have stopped that truck," General Kelley said.

When a member of the committee asked who was responsible for the security around the marine position, General Kelley said: "I am not responsible." General Rogers then said that he was responsible.

In the U.S. military chain of command, authority runs from the president, through the secretary of defense, to the head of a joint command, such as General Rogers as commander of U.S. forces in Europe, and then down to the smaller units, such as the marine amphibious unit in Beirut.

General Kelley, however, bore the brunt of the testimony late Monday afternoon since it was his service that had suffered the most casualties and he had most recently been in Beirut. He said this was the beginning of an inquiry into what had happened and why.

"We have a story to tell," he said, "and we owe it to the American public to tell it."

The marine commander also said that he had asked Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to convene a formal board of inquiry. Mr. Weinberger announced on Saturday that the board would be headed by Admiral Robert Long, retired commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

In describing the attack, General Kelley said that while there had been general warnings to the marines to expect terrorist and even car-bomb attacks, there was no precedent for the assault on the marine headquarters.

He contended that an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in April was "absolutely, totally dissimilar" because the driver of the truck in the embassy bombing had parked next to the building, and then attempted to get away while the explosives were triggered from an external source.

The attack on the marine base, General Kelley said, was a suicide mission. A large truck had sped through obstacles meant to stop a car and had rammed into the building with the driver still inside.

Panel Refuses Chemical Arms Funds; Vote Could Defeat Reagan's Plans

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee has delivered what could be a fatal blow to the Reagan administration's plans to resume production of chemical weapons, by voting 14 to 12 to bar any funds to make new chemical shells and bombs.

The vote Monday was a victory for the committee chairman, Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. Mr. Hatfield had lobbied against the funding for weeks with his committee colleagues.

Mr. Hatfield said he also has enough votes to defeat chemical weapons if defenders try to restore funds on the floor.

The vote came as the committee approved and sent to the full Senate a military appropriations bill for the current fiscal year that covers everything from field rations and combat boots to high-technology weaponry such as laser guns and landing craft that ride on cushions of air.

Committee members were unable to say clearly Monday night how much funding had been called for in the bill. But after Monday's votes the total seemed to be around \$252 billion. No major Reagan request except for the chemical weapons was denied.

Earlier this year, Congress narrowly approved production of a new family of chemical weapons that President Ronald Reagan has sought. But before any money can be spent, Congress must pass a separate bill appropriating funds. Monday's Senate committee vote suggested that this will not happen.

The House Appropriations Committee also rejected funding for the production of the chemical weapons. That position seems unlikely to be reversed by the full House.

Since the vote is a politically difficult one for senators, some said Monday that they doubt the Reagan leadership will bring the issue to the Senate floor.

"I think the thing is lost," said Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, who voted for the program in committee on Monday. "Hatfield worked hard on it, and he's got it won."

Earlier this year, the House defeated a bill authorizing the new chemical weapons program. The Senate split 49 to 49, on the issue, but the program survived when Vice President George Bush broke the tie in favor of the authorization. House-Senate conferees then agreed to authorize the program.

The Senate committee also agreed Monday to spend an additional \$168 million to increase annual purchases of the M-1 tank to 840 per year, instead of 720.

George Halas Dies at 88; Pioneer in U.S. Football

United Press International

CHICAGO — George Stanley Halas, 88, the owner of the Chicago Bears and the football coach of the most victorious, died Monday night at his home.

Papa Bear, as Mr. Halas was known, was the last survivor of the group that founded professional football. He was born in Chicago.

After he was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1918 and served briefly in the navy, he founded the American Professional Football League with a group of football enthusiasts in Canton, Ohio.

He had been hired by the Staley Co., a corn-products manufacturer in Decatur, Illinois, in 1920 to coach a semipro team, the Decatur Staleys. The next year, Mr. Halas moved the team to Chicago.

In 1922, it was rechristened the Chicago Bears as a member of the renamed National Football League. Mr. Halas also played for the Bears from 1920 to 1929.

In his 40 years as coach, the Bears won 326 games, lost 150 and tied 31, giving him more victories than any other professional or college coach. The Bears won the playoffs for the NFL title five times, and won one championship without a playoff. Mr. Halas retired from coaching in 1968, while remaining board chairman and chief executive officer of the Bears. After the death of his only son, George Jr., in 1979, he became Bears president as well. The ownership of the club is expected to remain in the Halas family.

Sharaf R. Rashidov
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Sharaf R. Rashidov, 65, an alternate, or nonvoting member, of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party and the head of the party in the Uzbekistan republic, died Monday. Tass reported.

Mr. Rashidov, who Tass said died suddenly, was the fifth member of the Politburo to die or retire since January 1982. With 11 voting members and 8 alternates, the body is at its lowest membership in years.

Mr. Rashidov, who was considered a specialist on nationalities within the Soviet Union, became head of the party in his native Uzbekistan in 1959 and a member of the Politburo in 1961.

A well-educated and articulate spokesman for the people of the Central Asian republics, Mr. Rashidov was an anomaly in that ethnic Russians dominate the inner circle that rules the Soviet Union.

Israel, Seeking Closer Ties to U.S., May Alter View on Jordanian Force

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Israel is tentatively prepared to drop its opposition to the Reagan administration's plans for a Jordanian rapid deployment force if the United States agrees to measures involving closer military and strategic cooperation with Israel, U.S. and diplomatic sources said Monday.

The Israeli requests are expected to be made to Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger in a series of meetings that were to begin Tuesday in Jerusalem.

The Israelis were expected to tell Mr. Eagleburger that they are willing to reconsider their opposition to the Jordanian force in exchange for guarantees that the force will not be used against Israel and for agreements to renew U.S. support for development of Israel's Lavi fighter plane.

According to the sources, the Israelis want the administration to change its present arms-length stance toward highly visible strategic cooperation and to make a new start on joint ventures contemplated in the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding that the United States dropped two years ago after Israel annexed the Golan Heights.

The anticipated Israeli move comes at a time of internal Reagan administration debate about Middle East policy that reportedly has Secretary of State George P. Shultz advocating more visible cooperation with Israel and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger opposing the idea as potentially injurious to U.S. ties with Arab nations.

According to the sources, the debate was given renewed urgency at an Oct. 18 meeting of the National Security Council, where Mr. Shultz proposed easing the chilly military relationship in effect since Israel invaded Lebanon last year.

Mr. Shultz reportedly argued that closer cooperation could be valuable in countering Syria's efforts to stir up trouble in Lebanon and in inducing greater Israeli flexibility on wider Middle East issues such as negotiations on the West Bank and U.S. plans to equip and train a Jordanian force to help friendly Arab states counter attacks or internal insurgency.

His plan is known to have been opposed strongly by Mr. Weinberger, who was backed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence. They reportedly argued that

new cooperative ventures or increased aid to Israel would cause problems with the Arabs and inhibit efforts to obtain greater Arab cooperation in resolving the situation in Lebanon.

The still unresolved debate is understood to have taken on almost emotionally symbolic overtones for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government in Israel following the Oct. 23 bomb attack against U.S. marines in Beirut. After the attack, the United States rejected an Israeli offer to provide construction equipment to help dig injured marines from the rubble of their headquarters and to care for them at Israeli medical facilities.

Whether the United States rejected the offer for political reasons is unclear. But, the sources said, Defense Minister Moshe Arens was so offended by the spurning of his offer to help that he convinced his government to use Mr. Eagle-

burger's visit as a vehicle for trying to force the issue of U.S. intentions about strategic cooperation.

The sources said the Israelis intend to confront Mr. Eagleburger with a variation on Mr. Shultz's idea that such cooperation can lead to mutually beneficial trade-offs. Their principal bargaining chip involves U.S. hopes for the Jordanian force, a project that became the subject of controversy last month following disclosure that Congress had authorized \$220 million for it in a secret section of the 1984 defense authorization bill.

Last Friday, the Senate approved a resolution by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, that would bar spending on the plan unless it is openly approved by Congress.

Congressional sources said Congress was unlikely to go ahead with the project if Israel opposes it strongly.

The recent intelligence reports reinforce the knowledge within the Defense Department, however, that even on ships the marines would not be completely safe from frogmen or missile attacks.

The marines have known since they went to Lebanon last year that Syrian missiles could reach their ships, but intelligence reports in recent days indicate a greater likelihood of such an attack, administration officials said.

Although the United States is not at war with Syria and still is negotiating to induce the Syrians to leave Lebanon, U.S. naval forces several times fired their guns in support of Lebanese armed forces and against Syrian-backed Druze militiamen.

The U.S. ships customarily steam about at night to present less inviting targets, but frequently drop anchor during the day. Officials said they may now keep moving at all times.

One official said the Syrian maneuvers appeared to involve Soviet-made nonnuclear Frog missiles, which have a range of more than 40 miles (64.5 kilometers) but are designed for surface-to-surface battlefield use.

After the bombing, Pentagon officials said that some of the 1,600 marines in the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut might be stationed on U.S. ships offshore when not on patrol to reduce their vulnerability to snipers and terror-

U.S. Says Syrians May Be Preparing To Threaten U.S. Ships With Attack

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Syria may be making preparations to threaten U.S. ships off the coast of Lebanon with missile attacks, administration officials say.

Intelligence sources reported that Syria had established a new lookout post with a view of the ocean and has been holding maneuvers involving mobile missile launchers. The officials said Monday they feared the maneuvers could be in preparation to threaten the dozen U.S. ships offshore.

The intelligence warnings, which officials stress are sketchy, came a week after the bombing of Marine headquarters in Beirut, which caused new tensions for U.S. forces in the area. U.S. officials have said that they intended to punish whoever was responsible for the bombing, and have suggested that both Iran and Syria may bear some responsibility.

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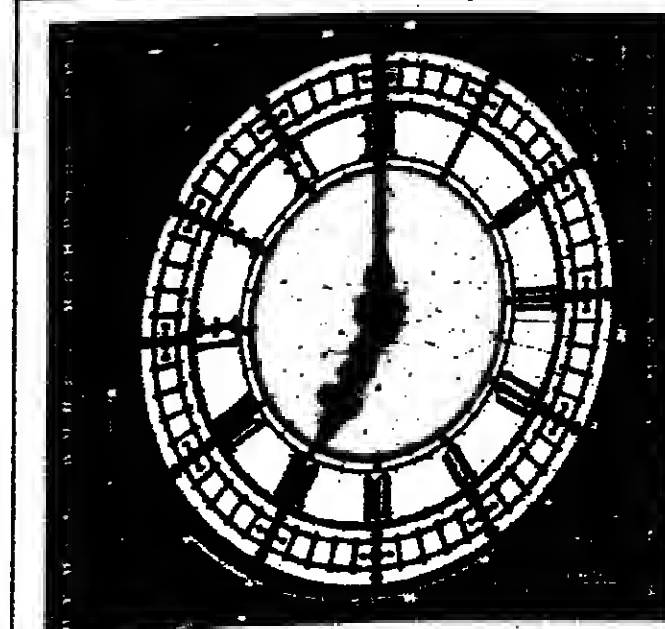
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Hope in Argentina

Wise Diplomacy Needed

Argentina did more Sunday than elect a president. It buried the myth of Peronist omnipotence at the polls by giving a solid majority to Raúl Alfonsín, an able and committed democrat. By reaching out to a working-class electorate, Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union has won the broad mandate it needs to govern. This is inspiring news for Argentina, South America and the democratic cause.

Mr. Alfonsín will need all his skills to realize the promise of his election. Argentina's economy is in ruins, with inflation roaring at 800 percent, a jobless rate of 12 percent and \$10 billion in public-sector debt. Its moral capital has been dissipated in the war over the Falklands and the "dirty war" against terrorism waged by the outgoing military rulers.

Working for the president-elect is a widespread yearning for change. After seven years of military misrule, there is no civilian support for a return of the generals. Peronists had never lost a free election since the party's birth in 1945. But now a majority of the Argentine people have voted for a party committed to reforming the unions whose entrenched leaders have been the bosses and main beneficiaries of Peronism. As the election confirms, the

mischievous of that power has finally become evident even to Peronist voters.

Mr. Alfonsín will have his hands full carrying out promises to hold new union elections and to void the amnesty for the armed forces tried to create for its crimes during the war against terror. He also needs to deliver on his pledge to renegotiate the crushing foreign debt and to renew talks with Britain on the eventual status of the Falklands.

Mr. Alfonsín deserves the sympathy and support of the United States. Argentina will need to stretch out its debt repayments and seek an easing of the austerity mandated by the International Monetary Fund. More liberal trade policies can also help.

Special circumstances justify this treatment. They also justify help from the British victors in the South Atlantic war. Only once in 53 years has an elected Argentine government completed its term. The nation has been haunted by instability, cronyism, nationalism, cruelty and class division. What happens there will reverberate in Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and beyond. The opening in Buenos Aires is a worthy challenge for a wise diplomacy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... Amid Dangerous Politics

Argentina's election returns will be read with relief by its friends abroad — not to mention its creditors. This convincing victory by Mr. Alfonsín offers the country its most promising opportunity in decades to return to stable democracy. For more than a generation it has swung erratically between Peronist demagoguery and military repression, at an immense cost in lives and wealth. But the returns now give Mr. Alfonsín reason to believe that a large majority of his country will follow him in rejecting the destructive traditions of the recent past.

The most dangerous political questions immediately facing him concern the investigation of the disappearance of thousands of people during the past seven years of military rule. Mr. Alfonsín proposes to prosecute military officers for crimes against human rights. That intention will test his skill in dealing with armed forces that, although badly fragmented, are by no means unable to defend themselves.

As for the Argentine economy, inflation is soaring towards 1,000 percent and most people's incomes are falling. Argentina's foreign banks will give the new government time to get organized, but before long it will have to devise ways to service the country's debt.

The bankers have reason to be grateful that they will not be dealing with the Peronists.

They can usefully express their gratitude by seeing whether they can improve the terms on which those loans are being extended.

Argentina has been this hemisphere's great example of a country that has kicked away great prosperity through perverse and repeated political mistakes. At the turn of the century, Argentina had a standard of living at least as high as that of the United States and probably higher. Today its output per capita is about one-fifth the U.S. level and, for that matter, half of Singapore's. In resources it has always been one of the world's richest economies. An immensely productive agriculture makes it one of the world's great exporters of wheat and meat. It produces more oil than several of OPEC's members. Its people are educated and technically competent. Yet for half a century, living conditions for most Argentines have deteriorated steadily in relation to the rest of the world, and in the past several years they have fallen sharply in absolute terms as well.

The most promising aspect of Mr. Alfonsín's victory is that his previously middle-class party has been able to win wide support from industrial labor. He seems to have bridged one of the deepest of the social divisions that contributed to the past political record. For Argentina, it is a moment of great hope.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Gives the Orders?

The argument over the purposes and consequences of the Grenada invasion is going to go on for some time. But there is another matter that needs to be addressed. With the Cuban military resistance now ended, why are thousands of U.S. military men remaining on the island? What is their mandate? Who gave it? What is the relationship of the military command to the civilian authorities who are supposedly giving guidance? Who is in charge?

From the start the uniformed military seems to have had an unusually large degree of control over this operation, notwithstanding its political essence. In public the secretary of defense has been disconcertingly deferential to the supposed prerogatives of his commanders in the field. Far from stating and conducting a policy tied to specific political objectives, civilian officials have found themselves in the position simply of providing a rolling series of after-the-fact rationales for an operation that the military chose to conduct in its own way. There is no sign, for instance, that civilian authorities did essential planning on such sensitive subjects as repatriating the Cuban prisoners, handling the captured members of the Grenadian "People's Revolutionary Army" or forming a new Grenadian government.

The barring of the press was another troubling aspect of this operation. For instance, it

was reported that U.S. warplanes had inadvertently bombed a civilian mental hospital last Tuesday and that this incident, with its dreadful toll, had not been known to the "senior presidential adviser" who told reporters in Washington on Thursday that there were no civilian casualties in the operation.

The whole idea of conducting an operation without the presence of the public's representatives in the media had suggested a military determined to free itself at least temporarily from the normal tug-of-war and haulings of a democratic society. We note that it evidently took a direct order from the president over the weekend to induce the military to open operations in Grenada to broad media coverage.

In Lebanon the disaster at the Marine quarters seems partly attributable to a situation in which the military was forced to operate under too tight a set of political constraints. Such is the degree of military autonomy in the Grenada affair, however, that it almost seems the military insisted as a condition of taking part that it had to run the thing its own way. Did the president make a grant of operational autonomy to the military on this occasion? If he did, it has gone on too long. It is vital that he reassert the civilian political purposes of the Grenada invasion, and terminate it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Bravo Sr. Alfonsín

Senior Raúl Alfonsín has once and for all ended the era in which Peronism could claim to be the unique mass party of Argentina. It is a triumph of democratic campaigning. The best man won.

—The Times (London).

Options for Lebanon

For the mourning moment, with flag at half-staff, it is steady as she goes for the United States and the Reagan administration. But the urgency for diplomatic progress is now in sharper focus than ever.

—The Lincoln (Nebraska) Journal.

FROM OUR NOV. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: China Wants U.S. Engraver

NEW YORK — At least one Chinese-American alliance, testifying to the friendship and admiration of the Celestial Empire for this nation, has come to pass. After a search of the countries of the world China has come to New York for the man who is to conduct its currency issue. He is William A. Grant, of No. 315 East 156th Street. For several years the Chinese government has been contemplating the establishment of a bureau of engraving for the printing of bank notes, instead of having this work done by foreign companies. Eventually a site was selected in Peking and the erection of buildings was begun. The Chinese government will pay the expenses for the trip to China and will provide a house in Peking, with servants, rent and supplies free.

1933: Artificial Heart Successful

MOSCOW — By the temporary substitution of an artificial heart, invented by Dr. Brukhanenko, Professor Tereginitski, famous Russian surgeon, yesterday declared that he could operate on the human heart in a few minutes without harm to the patient. Dr. Tereginitski has operated on 185 hearts of dogs, without one of them having died, and being in perfect health at the present time. The surgeon has made as many as 17 incisions into one heart, with the same satisfactory results, and has attained a precision after two years of practice that makes the operation possible in a few minutes. These delicate operations are rendered possible by the pneumatic heart which temporarily replaces every function of the real heart while the organ is being operated on.

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Role of the Marines in Lebanon Must Be Explained

By Sam Nunn

WASHINGTON — More than a week after the tragedy at the Marine headquarters in Beirut, two fundamental questions remain unanswered: What is America trying to achieve in Lebanon and what is the role of U.S. forces in achieving it? President Reagan owes the military and the public deep reflection on these issues. Only then can the United States hope to formulate a sensible policy for both the short and the longer run in Lebanon.

The Marines should never have been introduced into the hostile Lebanese situation without a well-defined mission and sufficient forces to carry out the mission. The Reagan administration acted in spite of warnings from military experts, in and out of government, when it placed U.S. fighting men in the untenable situation they now occupy in Beirut.

No experienced observer believed that 1,600 Marines, together with the other components of the multinational force, could stabilize a country torn by decades of factionalism and bitter civil war. The Marines have come to be viewed

by some combatants as a party to the conflict and their lives have become hostage to the political whims and terrorist instincts of the innumerable factions that plague Lebanon.

What should the United States do now? A precipitous, total withdrawal would reward the terrorists who committed this act. But continuation of the status quo would mean that the Marines would remain vulnerable and concerned above all with self-defense.

The short-term priority must be to insure the safety of U.S. troops by greatly enhancing security measures. The United States should make clear to the Lebanese government that the Marines were never intended to stand in the front lines of fire. The Lebanese Army must provide that defense, while U.S. troops and the rest of the peacekeeping force stand behind it, giving moral and symbolic support. A minimum condition for continued U.S. presence should be that the Lebanese Army take immediate action

to clear out and police the areas from which short-range attacks on the Marine compound have come. If the Lebanese Army cannot achieve this, what hope is there that it can ever establish control over the entire country?

A second, intermediate-term task is the phasing out of U.S. ground forces. It may be appropriate for U.S. troops to be replaced by the United Nations contingent now in southern Lebanon. If the United Nations is unwilling or incapable of performing this task, a multinational force drawn from neutral European and Third World nations should be considered. Such forces are more likely to be perceived as neutral and less likely to become targets. Meanwhile, the phasing out of U.S. troops must be closely coordinated with France, Britain and Italy.

Third, in the longer term, the United States must maintain a strong diplomatic and military posture in the region, a posture that will contribute to the stability of the Lebanese govern-

ment. What is the proper role of the U.S. military in contributing to this stability? I suggest that the mission of U.S. forces should be to deter any aggression by Syria or its surrogates. That limited mission can best be carried out by the naval firepower of the Sixth Fleet and by stationing most of the troops offshore.

The guns or aircraft of the Sixth Fleet can threaten Syrian positions in the Bekaa Valley or even Damascus itself. Syria must know that it will risk retaliation for direct aggression against Lebanon or for continuing to permit extreme terrorist groups to operate from ground it holds. The deterrent value of U.S. firepower against such aggression will increase once the Marines are no longer hostages on the ground.

These three steps will not solve Lebanon's internal disputes, but neither will present U.S. policy — which is extremely costly.

The writer, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, contributed this article to The New York Times.

Reagan Bets On Gunboat Diplomacy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The first critical decision-point of Ronald Reagan's presidency came in August 1981, when he signed the tax-cut and budget measures that radically reoriented the direction of U.S. domestic policy. The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican, said at the time that the United States and the Republican Party were now committed to a "riverboat gamble."

Last week, when Mr. Reagan pledged that the Marine garrison would remain in Beirut on a peacekeeping mission of indefinite duration and sent other troops ashore in an invasion of Grenada, Mr. Baker was too busy defending the president to engage in phrase-making. But obviously this is the "gunboat gamble" of 1983 that matches the riverboat gamble of 1981.

Together, these two sets of decisions constitute a fundamental shift of U.S. economic, social, diplomatic and military policy. To say that they also define the issues on which next year's election will be fought is to state the obvious.

It is impossible to imagine any of these policy choices being made by the previous Democratic administration. Whatever their differences on other issues, the Democrats who are vying for the right to challenge Mr. Reagan in 1984 are almost unanimously opposed to these basic moves.

The first readings on the gunboat gamble, like the first readings on the riverboat gamble of 1981, are highly favorable to the president. Support for Mr. Reagan and his handling of foreign affairs has surged, according to the latest polls.

But Mr. Reagan should not begin to count his winnings. The same voracious public that cheered Mr. Reagan's tax cuts and his slowdown in domestic spending in 1981 turned strongly against his economic policy during the 1982 recession. It is only now, with inflation checked and a recovery well under way, that the verdict of public opinion is swinging back in the president's direction.

It takes no soothsayer to predict that the swing of opinion on the gunboat gamble will be at least as sharp. Once the emotions of the moment — so brilliantly evoked and heightened by Mr. Reagan in his television address last week — begin to fade, the actions of the president will be judged by their consequences. Those consequences will be felt at least through the next election.

My hunch is that the decisions on Grenada and Lebanon are likely to cut in opposite directions — and that the latter will have heavier weight. So far as I can judge from reporting in Iowa and New Hampshire and from studying the national polls, criticism of the Grenada move has not struck a responsive chord with the public.

Journalists are outraged at the censorship of coverage of the invasion. Some foreign policy experts are very concerned about the critical reaction in Europe and Latin America.

But most Americans appear to believe that the assertion of U.S. power in the Caribbean may be of long-term value to the United States. Americans are old-fashioned enough to think that, even in a nuclear age, there are still such things as spheres of influence and geographical areas of vital national interest. The Caribbean is such an area. The use of U.S. power against a regime of thugs backed by forces that want to weaken U.S. influence in the area does not seem unconscionable.

Assuming the United States can get out of Grenada as fast as we got in, and leave behind a democratic, pro-Western regime, we may well have sent an important and useful signal by our action.

There are far deeper misgivings in the United States — and far less reason for optimism — about Lebanon. The government America is backing there is a government in name only. More realistically, it is a minority faction in a country wracked by deeply rooted religious and civil strife.

There is a case for sending a peacekeeping force to that part of the world, but most Americans question the wisdom of making the Marines the backbone of that force. They can see — despite official denials — that as long as the Marines are there, they will be the targets for terrorism and a provocation to those who would like to further humiliate the United States.

Even in the emotions of the moment, many Americans were making the distinction between Mr. Reagan's actions in Grenada and his decision in Lebanon. When the "glory" of Grenada has faded, the grief of Lebanon will still be felt. And so will the political consequences.

The Washington Post.

IF GRENADA FALLS
...AND IF EL SALVADOR FALLS
...AND IF NEWFOUNDLAND FALLS
...AND IF SWITZERLAND FALLS
...AND IF SWITZERLAND FALLS THEN
DISNEYLAND FALLS...
AND IF DISNEYLAND FALLS
THEN CHAD FALLS...
AND IF...



Invasion Is a Blow to U.S.-Latin Ties

By Sol M. Linowitz

WASHINGTON — Some critical questions remain unanswered about the invasion of Grenada, and many Latin American nations are growing for explanations.

The threshold question has to do with the role played by the United States in the invasion. If you accept the fact that the United States acceded to the "urgent, formal request" from the five member nations of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and joined in the operation, the question still remains whether the United States should have done so in the light of U.S. commitments under the OAS Charter and the Rio Treaty.

Article II of the Rio Treaty, to which the United States is a signatory, states that "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations."

It is true that the members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States are not signers of the Rio Treaty — but how does this relieve the United States of its own commitments and obligations? Indeed, should not the United States have proposed submitting the issue to the OAS for inter-American consideration and action rather than encouraging a small group of small nations in the use of force and the military intervention into another country? If there was evidence of a real threat to security and stability in the region, should it not have been put before the OAS for action pursuant to the provisions of the Rio Treaty?

Why, then, does the president say the United States had "no choice but

to act strongly and decisively" by joining the invasion? Who not the other choice to respect the commitments under the OAS Charter and the Rio Treaty, fulfilling the obligations to which America is committed?

A second question concerns the nature and extent of the threat to the Americans on the island of Grenada and whether this action was required in order to ensure their safety. Undoubtedly, the specter of the hostages in Iran was very much in mind when the action was launched. But where is the evidence as to the seriousness of the threat which made the sudden invasion essential? What evidence is there that in the few days since the assassination of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop the danger to the lives of the Americans had become so great and their safety so imperiled that this kind of action had to be undertaken?

By the same token, if the United States had evidence that its citizens were in danger, why was it necessary to await a request from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to rescue them?

Third, why did the United States decide to proceed, despite the opposition of Great Britain, which has a representative of the queen on the island in the person of the governor general? What consideration was given to the concerns expressed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that such an action would be unwise and therefore Britain would not become party to it? Should the United States not have been deterred when the nation with closest ties to these

Caribbean states advised against it as a risk that should not be undertaken?

Perhaps the most serious question asked by Latin American nations is this: How does the United States reconcile participation in this invasion with a professed commitment to nonintervention and respect for the sovereignty of other nations in this hemisphere and elsewhere? Ever since the Dominican Republic experience in 1965, U.S. officials have been trying to reassure the countries of Latin America that the United States has forewarned military intervention into other countries and that America is firmly committed to self-determination and nonintervention.

What is the effect in Central America of the Grenada invasion? Those who have doubted the announced objectives in Central America will find reason for future skepticism and disbelief in continued professions of nonintervention.

Those who have been asserting that we are seeking the overthrow of the government of Nicaragua will point to the Grenadian adventure in support of their position.

One thing is clear: the price the United States have already paid in the hemisphere in credibility and cohesiveness is large. U.S. friends are disappointed, distressed and embarrassed. They can be expected to remind America that the words of Benito Juárez are still true: "Respect for the rights of others is peace."

The writer, who was President Carter's special Middle East ambassador, served between 1966 and 1969 as U.S. representative to the Organization of American States. He contributed this comment to the Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace Through Force

Regarding "Why the Marines Die" (IHT, Oct. 26):

In the editorial on Lebanon, the same questionable statement heard so often is reiterated: "The Israelis agreed to leave, but the Syrians refused."

Isn't it obvious that the Israelis only agreed because they knew Syria never intended to? The United States as usual stood flabbiy behind Israel, who then withdrew to the strategic position of the Golan Heights.

If the United Nations issued a statement that Israel and Syria must depart simultaneously, implementing this with a strong military presence, surely the Lebanon tangle would be quickly straightened out.

MRS. SEYMOUR OBERMER
Vaud, Switzerland.

Wrong on Dreyfus

Regarding "Raymond Aron: The Most Formidable Journalist" (IHT, Oct. 24):

George F. Will is right to praise the late Raymond Aron but he is certainly wrong to say that when the latter was born in 1905 "Dreyfus was on Devil's Island." He had left there in 1899 for his second trial in Rennes and was not sent back.

BERNARD SINSHMEIDER
Boulogne, France.

What Kind of Allies?

Regarding "U.S. Gets Little Support on Invasion" (IHT, Oct. 27):

The mentality never changes, does it? Aside from a very few exceptions, the European allies of the United States always seem to have the correct answers except when it comes to putting something on "the line."

But the allies have a choice. They can provide their own defense against Russia's intent to control all of Eu-

rope or they can do as they have always done, insist the United States do it for them and then cry about it. When are the vast majority of Europeans going to grow up?

MAURICE WAYNE
Valbonne, France.

Regarding "From the Greens, Backhanded Gratitude to Reagan" (IHT, Oct. 7) by Rudolf Bahro:

Mr. Bahro writes: "We Europeans should be grateful to Ronald Reagan for so completely unmasking our role as pawns on the international chessboard — pawns to be sacrificed as needed." Included in those pawns, of course, are some 300,000 U.S. military personnel and dependents, a fact not mentioned by Mr. Bahro.

To make Mr. Bahro happy, the United States should: Remove its troops from West Germany, let the Germans fend for themselves, and manage its "flexible response" strictly from Fortress America. Is that what the Greens want?

RALPH PANIELLO
Brussels.

Regarding "An Outsider's Sense of Euro-missile Math" (IHT, Oct. 21):

Mr. Oskar Marbach's arguments against the deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles are valid enough. But they are equally valid against the deployment of SS-20s. If some of the Soviet ground-based missiles as well as second-strike "safe nuclear missiles" can be targeted on Europe, there is hardly any need to deploy SS-20s, especially in the European theater. As for the French and British missile systems, these can never achieve parity with the Soviet Union.

As nuclear powers, France and Britain can only hope to use them as a retaliatory system and in no way can they threaten Soviet security.

In fact, both the SS-20s and Pershing-2s serve no useful purpose ex-

cept to exacerbate the existing tensions. The need here is for a mutual reduction of arms by both superpowers and not by just one of them.

MAHMOUD I. ELAHI
Geneva.

France on Grenada

Regarding "Soviet Strongly Attacks Intervention" (IHT, Oct. 26):

Short of condemning the U.S. and Caribbean nations' action in Grenada, the French government expresses surprise at not having been "informed" (beforehand) of the latest events in Grenada and therefore can not appreciate the reasons which provoked this surprising action in relation to international law.

When Mr. Bishop and other Grenadian officials were simply murdered on the spot did the French government also express surprise at not having been "informed?"

BAREND WOLF
Paris.

Ire Over Saffire

Regarding "From Suspicion to National Honor" (IHT, Oct. 21):

William Saffire's shameless name-dropping in telling the world how he heroically aided Martin Luther King Jr. in Alabama by issuing press releases in New York is self-serving and of scant relevance to the debate over the King holiday. His analysis fails to note that the same tactics used against King today and in the 1960s were perfected by politicians in the 1940s and 1950s.

Since Mr. Saffire labored long in the vineyards of the most specious, least successful of these pioneer Red-baiters, he must have thousands of Nixon anecdotes for every single King story. Why are we never treated to any of these?

BRYAN BAKER
Copenhagen.

Grenada Is No Trial for Nicaragua

By Tom Wicker

DALLAS — Was Ronald Reagan's invasion of Grenada a trial run for an invasion of Nicaragua? Even if that was intended, the results ought to dissuade the president of any such notion.

Indeed, Alan Riding of The New York Times, one of the most knowledgeable reporters on Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico reasons that the invasion of Grenada has isolated the United States among its principal allies, and earned it the disapproval of Great Britain, France and West Germany — not to mention Mexico and most of the other Latin American nations.

Speaking at a conference on Latin American questions organized by the Foundation for American Communications, Mr. Riding suggested that Mr. Reagan probably would not wish for the even more severe world condemnation an invasion of Nicaragua surely would produce. The unity of the Western allies, moreover, could be badly damaged by U.S. military action against the Sandinistas.

Already reports from Great Britain and West Germany suggest that public opposition to the scheduled U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe may have been reawakened by the adventure in Grenada. The Reagan administration's credibility in the pursuit of peace, these reports indicate, has been badly damaged.

In an invasion of Nicaragua, the United States would not have the excuse that it was acting primarily to save U.S. lives, since few U.S. citizens are resident in that country. And it is doubtful that Mr. Reagan could use the cloak of collective security, as the support of seven small Caribbean nations allowed him to do in the case of Grenada. He might hope for the support of Honduras, a U.S. client state, and Guatemala, with its right-wing military government, but that kind of backing would carry little international weight.

Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Board, pointed out to the Dallas conference that Grenada was surrounded by democratic governments — those that invited Mr. Reagan's invasion — those that have undertaken to re-establish democracy on that island. This important condition, he noted, would be absent in the case of Nicaragua.

Besides, Mr. Bosworth pointedly asked, if a relatively few Cubans could mount the unexpectedly stiff resistance they did on tiny Grenada, what might the 6,000 Cubans he estimated were in Nicaragua do in resisting a U.S. invasion?

This question takes on added force in view of the possibility U.S. military officials have raised that Cuban and Grenadian forces may wage a long guerrilla campaign in the island's hilly interior.

In much larger Nicaragua, with its mountain terrain and its jungle, a guerrilla war now would be as bloody and difficult as it was a half-century ago when U.S. Marines failed for years to defeat the forces of the Nicaraguan hero, Augusto Sandino. And much of the Nicaraguan population, as well as the Cuban forces, could be expected to support guerrilla resistance following any initial U.S. success in an invasion of Nicaragua.

Nicaraguans are not now responding favorably to the "contra," the CIA-backed force waging war against the Sandinista regime from sanctuaries in Honduras.

Given the long history of U.S. military intervention in their country

Missile Equipment Arrives in U.K.; Protest Denounces Deployment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
GREENHAM COMMON, England — A Galaxy C-5A transport plane landed at the U.S. air base here Tuesday amid heavy security and Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said in Parliament that the plane carried "equipment" connected with missile deployment.
 Demonstrators at the base, convinced the plane carried the first of Europe's new cruise missiles, rushed at the perimeter fence. Women have maintained a protest camp outside the Greenham Common base for the last 26 months.
 Mr. Heseltine promised lawmakers on Monday that he would tell them when the missiles arrived. He said missile launchers — but not the missiles themselves — would be arriving "shortly" at Greenham Common as part of a build-up to ward making the first missile operation by Dec. 31.
 "I have nothing further to add to what I told the House yesterday," Mr. Heseltine said Tuesday, "except that one American aircraft carrying equipment landed this morning."
 Opposition Labor Party members of Parliament roared with outrage when Mr. Heseltine refused to

guarantee that protesters opposing deployment of the weapons would not be shot.

To howls of "fascist," he said: "It has been the absolute duty of all governments to defend the nuclear weapons of this country and all military bases in this country. To suggest that we abandon that policy is reckless."

The 650-member House of Commons voted 362-218 Monday in favor of putting missiles at Greenham Common as part of the West's response to the Soviet Union's medium-range SS-20s.

Mr. Heseltine reaffirmed that no nuclear weapon would be fired without the agreement of both the British prime minister and the American president.

But the House then turned down, by a 360-22 vote, a demand by the Labor foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey, for joint U.S.-British control over launching of the missiles.

Britain has agreed to accept 96 U.S. cruise missiles at Greenham Common and plans to station 64 cruise missiles at Molesworth, near Cambridge, by 1988.

The weapons are among 464 cruise and 108 Pershing-2 intermediate-range nuclear missiles that NATO will put in five European countries if there is no progress at the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva.

Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said at a news conference Monday that "people will park cars in the middle of the road and throw away the keys to stop the cruise convoys leaving the base. We can destroy military security and thus the whole point of the deployment."

Moscow has threatened to break off the negotiations as the deadline approaches for deployment of the missiles.

In West Germany, anti-nuclear protesters ended a peaceful blockade of a U.S. military base Tuesday, while Stern magazine, the West German weekly, reported that U.S. forces were planning to have the first battery of Pershing-2 missiles ready for action in West Germany by Dec. 15.

About 500 protesters ended their four-day blockade of the Waldheide Military compound at Heilbronn, 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Stuttgart, on Tuesday, saying they were disappointed that demonstrators had not been allowed to speak with American soldiers. (AP, Reuters)



WELCOME TO JAPAN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, right, reviewed an honor guard Tuesday with Japan's prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. They later called "regional conflicts" a threat to peace. Diplomats said this referred to the fighting in Lebanon and the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, as well as other problems.

Turkish Quake Victims Suffocated Under Mud

ERZURUM, Turkey — Most of the victims of Sunday's earthquake in northeastern Turkey suffocated under layers of mud from the collapsed roofs of their primitive houses, rescue workers said Tuesday.

The Anatolian News Agency reported that seven more bodies were recovered Tuesday, bringing the death toll to 1,233, with about 550 injured, many seriously.

The local army commander, General Irfan Yay, said in Erzurum that rescue teams of soldiers, Red Crescent and Red Cross workers were still searching the ruins of the 44 worst-hit villages in the disaster zone.

But he said all settlements hit by the tremor, which brought buildings crashing down on their occupants in an area of almost 35 square miles (100 square kilometers) of mountainous terrain, had been reached. "I think we have reached close to the final casualty number now," he added.

A spokesman for Red Cross teams flown in from Switzerland said most of the dead, who included hundreds of women and children, were trapped by falling debris

and suffocated, with their faces buried in mud from collapsing roofs. "Their faces were buried under up to 25 centimeters (10 inches) of mud," he said.

Eighteen mountain rescue dogs specially trained to sniff out human survivors had been brought from Switzerland and were helping in the rescue work, the spokesman added. Operations were eased Tuesday by the first fair weather in the region since the tremor struck, with bright sunshine succeeding the heavy snow and rain of the past few days.

Officials turned their attention to distributing tents, blankets, food, medicine and other supplies to an estimated 20,000 villagers left homeless by the quake. They said more than 5,500 tents and 19,000 blankets had arrived from around Turkey or abroad, along with prefabricated buildings and kitchens.

Planloads of supplies were due from Switzerland, Britain, Italy and several other countries. Apart from many pledges of foreign help, aid has poured in from around Turkey itself, with businessmen, newspapers, trade unions, individuals and political parties donating funds.

South Africa's Whites to Vote Today On a Plan for Nonwhite Legislatures

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's 4.5 million whites are to vote Wednesday on a proposed new constitution that would grant political rights to some of the country's nonwhites for the first time.

Moderate whites support the constitution, while the white left and right oppose it. The left says it does not go far enough toward reform, while the right fears it will threaten white supremacy.

The proposal would leave the country's 21 million blacks unrepresented, and black leaders warn of violence if it is approved.

Chief Gatsba Buthezi, the leader of the country's 5.25 million Zulus, has said the constitution "hatters hope, it fires anger and above all it turns ordinary people seriously to contemplate the value of killing for political purposes."

The constitution would bring South Africa's two other nonwhite groups, the 2.8 million people of mixed race known as coloreds and the 850,000 Indians, into a white-dominated and segregated three-chamber Parliament.

The nonwhite leaders, uneasy about charges of betrayal of the black majority, say they are unhappy with the constitution, but insist they can work within the plan to press for rights for blacks.

Under the constitution, the white, colored and Indian houses would have jurisdiction over matters involving their own groups. Issues affecting all races would have to pass all three houses.

Constitutional experts say the power given to coloreds and Indians is illusory. The seats in the white chamber outnumber those in the other two by 178 to 130. Moreover, the president will be elected by a white-dominated electoral college and advised by a white-dominated president's council.

Among the whites, many liberals will join white supremacists in voting against the proposal. The liberals fear that the constitution will institutionalize apartheid, while the far right thinks it will threaten it.

Thus, some whites who favor reform fear that all "No" votes will be interpreted as votes against change. Denis Beckett, editor of the leftist Frontline Magazine, has said that the only way out of the dilemma is for liberal opponents of the constitution to spoil their ballots.

Russia, Vietnam Sign Accord

BANGKOK — Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the Vietnam news agency reported Tuesday. It gave no details on the accord.

Strikers in Tahiti Release Tourists

PAPEETE, Tahiti — Hundreds of tourists trapped inside four luxury hotels have been allowed to leave, but a blockade of the buildings by striking hotel workers continued Tuesday, hotel managers said.

More than 400 people blocked the exits of the hotels over the weekend, preventing guests from leaving. Informed sources said only about half the pickets were hotel employees, while the rest were members of political groups seeking independence for Tahiti.

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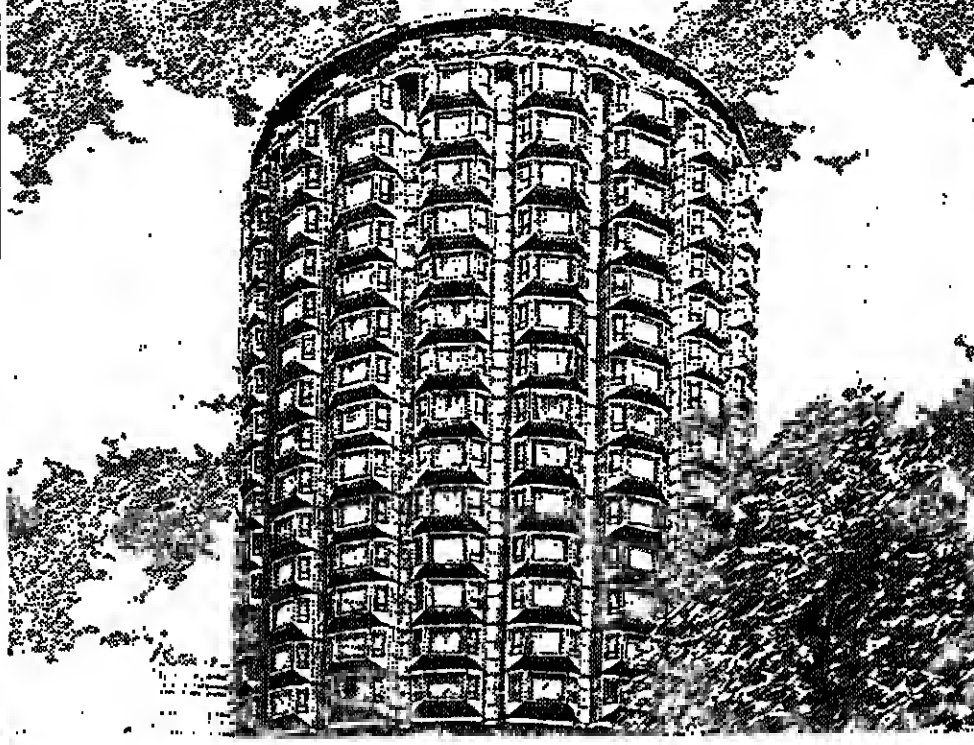
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Group Asks Kabul To Stop Torture

LONDON — Security police in Afghanistan systematically torture political prisoners during interrogation, Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, said Tuesday.

The group said it has appealed to President Babrak Karmal to end torture, arbitrary arrests and secret trials in which defendants were denied basic rights of defense.

Those tortured ranged from girls aged 16 to people in their 60s. Amnesty International said, and some victims have died or suffered serious injury or mental damage. Citing reports of former prisoners, the group said police beat prisoners, deprived them of sleep or gave them electric shocks in tight centers in Kabul, the Afghan capital.

Video Games Turned Off In Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia pulled the plug on video games Tuesday as a ban on their public use went into effect.

Parents and consumer groups had pushed for the nationwide ban, citing social and cultural problems posed by a video-game boom in this primarily Moslem country. "These games glorify violence, destruction, space war, killing and raping," the Consumers Association of Penang said in a memorandum to the government.

Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam banned the importation of video games in October 1982 because of their "undesirable effect on children" and told arcade owners they had a year to wind up business. Malaysia thus joins Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia in cracking down on commercial video parlors.

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(AP, Reuters)

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Count's Men, Sans Basie

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Count Basie and his Harry James big bands played on the same bill some years ago. Folklore has it that during the discussion about who would open and close the concert, Basie said: "Maybe I should play my arrangements first."

They were not literally the same, but James' band was obviously Basie-based, his "One O'Clock Jump" was strikingly similar to the Basie original and the Basie arrangers Neil Hefti, Ernie Wilkins and Buck Clayton also wrote for James. Now Clayton is directing a group called Les Count's Men.

"The idea," Clayton explains, "came from the French promoter Jean-Pierre Vignola, who wanted to get as many of us original Basie guys together as possible to play the old charts Basie doesn't play much these days. I rewrote the arrangements. I added some stuff, new voicings for example, and the saxophone section plays Lester Young's solo from 'Tiddle Tle' in five-part harmony. A few of them were mine to begin with: 'It's Sand Man,' 'Down For Double,' 'Avenue C.' Some of those things are 40 years old."

On its first tour, Les Count's Men consists of people who have worked with Basie in more recent years (Curtis Fuller, trombone, and Al Aarons and Joe Newman, trumpets, for example), plus seven sidemen from the 1930s, all close to 70 years old — Eddie Durham, trombone; Earle Warren, lead alto; Freddie Greene (on a three-week loan from Basie, with whom he has played for 42 years) guitar; tenorist Buddy Tate; and trumpeters "Big Ed" Lewis, Clayton — who leads and arranges but does not play any more — and Harry (Sweets) Edison.

"When I joined the band in 1938, my name wasn't 'Sweets,'" Edison recalls. "Lester Young gave it to me. He had names for everybody, and they stuck. He named Billie Holiday 'Lady Day,' he named himself 'Pres,' and he called Basie 'Holy'; you know, he held the money and had the power to hire and fire. Basie is like a father to us. He's just the most lovable guy. I'm partial to him."

Along with the legendary saxophonist Young, Edison's violin, ex-trombonist trumpet provided one of the key solo sounds of the early Basie bands. The two of them can be heard with Billie Holiday on many of her classic recordings.

Since leaving Basie in the 1950s, Edison worked for Nelson Riddle's orchestra accompanying Frank Sinatra; he played with Henry Mancini, Benny Carter and Quincy Jones; was on the staff at ABC-TV in Los Angeles for three years; has led many combos, and now travels around the world most of the year working with local rhythm sections. He came to Paris from Japan for his current gig.

Basie, now 79, still has a full-time working organization, though he has a bad case of arthritis and leads from a wheelchair at the keyboard. But as Clayton points out, "Basie always knew how to play the fewest notes possible, how to time them, just where to place them to make them count."

"I admire musicians who can articulate very fast and learnedly," adds Edison. "But it's the notes you leave out that makes a solo effective. Count Basie is one of the greatest examples of putting the right notes at the right time in the right place."

Basie's leadership role is often underestimated. Appearing to do nothing on stage, he was actually the focal point; the eye of the hurricane. According to Clayton, the Basie magic "came from his choice



Harry (Sweets) Edison: "It's the notes you leave out."

of musicians, repertoire, tempos, the way he rehearsed. He supervised all the arrangements; if he thought the saxophones were too busy, he cut them out. On stage he didn't appear to do anything, he let everybody else do everything. All he did was that marvelous 'plink plink' of his."

The early Basie band had more funk than finesse. Some called it out of time, but, like Duke Ellington, Basie had in fact invented an intonation of his own. He hired instrumentalists for their individual sound, ensembles were collections of individual sounds. As soloists died (Lester Young, Herschel Evans) or went out on their own, the accent shifted to more conventional group precision. In this

sense, Les Count's Men are more like Basie than Basie.

The fire and groove of these seasoned soloists is miraculous at their age, or any age. Edison in particular just seems to get better and better. Asked how this is possible, he replied: "When I first started with Basie I made \$6 a night. We used to do 250 to 300 one-nighters a year. But we had fun doing it. God has blessed us with this talent. Look at all the people who have to do things to make a living that they despise. That's one reason we still feel so good nowadays. Music does rejuvenate you."

Basie's wife, who died earlier this year, registered the name "Count Basie," so not just anybody could use it. But "he loves the idea of Les Count's Men." Clayton says: "Otherwise he wouldn't have loaned us Freddie Greene. We are sort of exploiting the Basie name, that's true, but if we can put together a good band with former members, that's free advertising for him. It's not competition, it's a tribute."

Les Count's Men: *Bizarro*, Nov. 3; *Toulouse*, Nov. 4; *Angers*, Nov. 5; *Limoges*, Nov. 7; *Orange*, Nov. 11.

Augustan Tombs Unearthed

NAPLES — Recent excavations at Pompeii have uncovered eight tombs and inscriptions including public announcements and graffiti dating to the period of the Emperor Augustus, in the first century A.D., archaeologists announced.

'Maydays': Socialist Disillusion

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Those grown weary of seeing the vast open spaces of the main Barbican stage used time and again for warmed-over revivals from last year at Stratford can take heart: not only is there the continuing triumph of Derek Jacobi's "Cyano," there is also (after almost 18 months) the first major new straight play conceived for this considerable platform.

David Edgar's "Maydays" is an epic of socialist disillusion, as a cast of 50 leads the audience on an extraordinary tour of left-wing outposts in collapsing empires.

Having dealt, magnificently, with the far right in "Destiny," Edgar now examines the near left, seen through the overlapping lives of three characters: an academic who just missed Spain only to end up half a century later in a Thatcher tank (John Shrapnell), his

ban-the-bomb pupil who ends up evicting women from Greenham Common (Antony Sher), and a Solzhenitsyn clone (Bob Peck) in the performance of the evening whom we meet first as a Russian officer in Hungary, follow through a labor camp at the time of Prague, and end with a Nobel-prize banquet where he tells his conservative hosts that resistance is not only something that can happen to Poles.

Across more than three and a half hours, this is a rambling but impressive chronicle that occasionally zeroes in on college libraries or Islington communities where the fight is carried on in catch-phrases and cliché.

It's a play about crumbling ideologies, but it's also a very funny social history that benefits from what Edgar learned, in adapting "Nicholas Nickleby" for the Royal Shakespeare Company, about the dramatic possibilities inherent in covering a vast canvas with a huge cast and saying something haunting about the transience of the human spirit at the end of it all.

The ultimate triumph of "Maydays" is that there is no other theater and no other company in the world where it could have been done: it is here and now at the Barbican, and should not be missed.

vagner Celia Johnson in the last (1968) revival.

The only problem is that having got herself totally right, and cast Mandy Patinkin and Donald Sutherland (both in fine form) as the two older men in her life, Keith has then allowed the rest of the company to be horrendously undercast, so that where there should be eight, roughly equal roles there are three star turns and then five that would look just about all right in a provincial town in a bad week.

A last-act compensation, however, is a wonderful old-maid performance from Elizabeth Bradley, and I would think the Queen's Theatre is unlikely to be looking for another production much before the end of 1984.

And from two considerable successes to three disappointments: the Oxford Playhouse company production of "Duchess of Melfi," currently touring Britain, has been stripped by its director Jane Howell of everything except its language, so that a play at least partly about richness and pageantry and tradition ends up in a bargain-basement set looking like a radio readthrough. More the pity, because Annabel Leventon in the title role and Richard Dwyer as the cardinal both give performances suggesting that in less monotonously apocalyptic surroundings they would be very interesting indeed.

But while Howell managed to strip away a lot of the pomp and circumstance from a play very of its time, William Gaskill cut out at the Lyric Hammermith has achieved no less bizarre a production feat in managing to strip away from Vanbrugh's "The Relapse" most of its inherent fun. In what must be the most comical revival of a Restoration comedy in recent memory, only Simon Callow as Lord Foppington manages to get the laughs, and even then often by going over even his considerable top.

Admittedly Foppington is the comic turn, but he needs to be surrounded by one or two people who can separate a grin from a grimace, and here, despite such

usually reliable light comedians as Nicky Henson and Fred Pearson the production seems to have turned into a racial tract peopled for no apparent reason by Cockney Jamaicans. A terrible kind of wretchedness hangs over what could have been an enjoyable evening.

And finally a minority verdict on Nicholas Wright's "Custom of the Country" (Barbican Pit), which despite acclaim elsewhere seemed to me another evening at which the laughs had been drained away by the academic intent. This, for no reason that I was able to fathom, is a Fletcher-and-Massinger comedy from 1619 made over into a Johannesburg farce of the 1890s. The plot is of considerable complexity, having initially to do with two white brothers and the black bride of one of them on the run from a tribal chieftain eager to assert sexual rights, but later it turns out to be about a brothel and a Scots explorer and African history in the making.

While a starry cast (Sinead Cusack, Sara Kestelman, Bruce Myers) give it all a manic intensity, I have to admit to being overwhelmed by first confusion and boredom and ultimately sleep. The good news, however, is that the production marks the return to the Royal Shakespeare Company of David Jones, a director the Barbican cannot afford to lose again.

Old Vic Reopens
Two years and £2 million (\$3 million) since it last saw an occupant, London's Old Vic Theatre reopened to the public Monday night under its new Canadian owner Ed Mirvish, the Associated Press reported from London.

The theater, which housed Britain's National Theatre from 1963 until a new theater was built in 1976, will no longer be a producing company. Instead, Mirvish has bought six productions for limited six-week runs, starting with the musical "Blondie." Tim Rice's first show since "Evita."

Using a marketing technique unusual to London, Mirvish is offering a subscription series, entailing patrons to buy all six shows at a discount. So far, 6,500 subscriptions have been sold, as compared with the 50,000 subscribers at Mirvish's theater in Toronto.

U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Michael Winner's "The Wickied Lady," a remake of the 1945 film with the same title, is based on the 17th-century adventures of Lady Katherine Ferrers. Faye Dunaway, Alan Bates, Oliver Tobias and Prunella Scales play the main characters. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says "Pryor the insightful satirist is marking time in 'Here and Now,' a production far less good than it ought to be."

In David Carradine's "American Carnage," Carradine plays a soldier just back from Vietnam who decides to settle in a small town in Kansas and to restore a run-down carwash to usefulness. According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, the film, based on the novel by Henry Morton Robinson, "seems to have emerged from a time warp very much the worse for wear."

Richard Pryor both wrote and directed his new concert film "Richard Pryor Here and Now," in which he looks at the state of things between the sexes, drugs, alcohol,

herpes and AIDS; life on the poverty line; his trip to Zimbabwe and a look back at the United States from there. Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes, "With his relentlessly bawdy wit and his brilliant physical mimicry, this makes him a concert performer of seemingly endless range" but Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says "Pryor the insightful satirist is marking time in 'Here and Now,' a production far less good than it ought to be."

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"All The Right Moves," directed by Michael Chapman, is about Stef Djordjevic (Tom Cruise) whose ambition is to become a football star and escape from the Pennsylvania steel-mill where most of the men in his town work. Janet Maslin of The New York Times calls the film "a well-made but sugar-coated working-class fable."

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "Going Berserk" is an affably stupid comedy that's saddled with too much plot and that hasn't nearly enough energy to go with it. Directed by the comedian David Steinberg, it follows the numerous exploits of a tubby insurance driver (John Candy) including his involvement in an assassination plot and a jailbreak.

Diplomats Reflected
North Korea has been ordered to stop its nuclear tests, says a spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The agency says it has been informed that North Korea has been conducting nuclear tests since 1982.

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INSIGHTS

Terrorism Grows More Lethal and Widespread but Rarely Succeeds

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO—The shape of international terrorism is changing. It is becoming more lethal, more widespread, more difficult to contain. But, increasingly, it is a tool of the losers, renegades whose struggles seem doomed to achieve nothing except the finality of death.

Since 1962, according to U.S. government figures, the world's 700 identifiable guerrilla and terrorist groups have committed more than 8,000 major acts of political violence, a third of which resulted in death or injury. The number of incidents is growing each year and terrorism is expanding into previously unaffected countries. Experts at the Rand Corp. research and consulting firm in Santa Monica, California, counted a record 450 terrorist actions last year, up 30 percent from 1981. And 1983—the year of the car bomb—will be the bloodiest ever, largely because of the suicide attacks last month against U.S. and French installations in Beirut.

Terrorism was used successfully in such places as Algeria and Kenya to end colonial rule. But since then it has accomplished virtually nothing to enable various groups to realize their stated political goals. In many cases it has had the opposite effect of what the terrorists wanted. The deaths of more than 300 Americans and Frenchmen in Beirut, for example, have not diminished the resolve in Washington and Paris to remain in Lebanon.

"Terrorists have not been able to achieve their long-range goals anywhere," said Brian Jenkins, an authority on terrorism at Rand. "They are able to attract publicity. They can cause alarm. They can create crises. Occasionally they can win a tactical victory."

"But thus far they have been unable to translate the consequences of terrorism into concrete political gain. In that sense, terrorism has failed. Yet terrorists persist. And that is the paradox that leads to increased bloodshed."

"Governments have become more effective in combating terrorism, yet worldwide the prob-

lems with terrorism increase," he said. As in war, when neither side prevails, escalation becomes irresistible.

Both West Germany and Italy have dealt serious setbacks to terrorist organizations within their borders. Embassies and potential kidnapping victims are better protected. Airport security, in use in the United States since 1973, has reduced the number of hijackings. The U.S. State Department is now spending 15 percent of its budget to improve security for its people overseas.

As governments became more efficient in gathering intelligence and combating terrorism, terrorists adjusted. Their organizations became smaller, making them tougher to monitor or penetrate, and their targets—as with the marines in Beirut—became specific ones aimed at specific nationalities. A decade ago, Palestinians indiscriminately hijacked passengers from many countries, who became their victims in attempts to gain publicity for their cause.

Political hijackings are few these days, as terrorists have turned to hit-and-run tactics rather than trying to seize and hold stationary targets such as an embassy or a parked jetliner. An example is the Armenian extremists, now perhaps the most active terrorist group. They have assassinated 28 Turkish diplomats and their dependents and wounded 100 more in the last seven years.

Paul Wilkinson, professor of international relations at Aberdeen University in Scotland and an expert on political violence, also sees terrorism in general becoming more issue-oriented and less ideological. Shops that sell blue movies in Canada, laboratories doing tests on animals in Britain, environmental questions in Switzerland, and the scheduled deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe—all are issues that provoked terrorist actions.

"The old causes are still with us," Mr. Wilkinson said, "but now we have a whole range of new ones." This in itself will broaden the nature of targets and the regions susceptible to attacks.

Among other trends that authorities on terrorism note are:

• Attacks are increasingly directed toward taking lives. In 1970, half the terrorist actions were aimed at property damage; today 80 percent of the targets are people. U.S. government studies show.

• The prime target of terrorism is American citizens or American property, accounting each year for 35 percent to 45 percent of all attacks. The other countries whose people are most often attacked are Britain, France, Israel, Turkey and Iraq.

• No continent is free from terrorism, although Australia has the least, and the number of countries affected is growing dramatically. In 1970, acts of terrorism were reported in 48 nations; in 1981, the number had risen to 91.

U.S. Implicates Russians

The U.S. State Department lists four nations—Libya, Syria, South Yemen and Cuba—as direct supporters of terrorism. Libya, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization are known to use terrorism as part of their official policy against their own people to eliminate dissent. Washington has also accused the Soviet Union of aiding terrorists by arming various groups.

"I fear too much attention is given to the Soviet Union in terms of backing terrorism," said Peter Janke, head of research for Control Risks Limited, a London-based firm that analyzes political conditions in specific countries for 250 companies operating abroad.

"I'm not discounting it, but if you spend all your time looking for the Marxist or the Maoist link, you tend to obscure the importance of nationalism in various terrorist groups. This sort of issue will always persist because very few states are totally homogeneous."

"You've also got to remember that in the end all terrorists can do is bring down a state. Liberation movements like the PLO and African National Congress in South Africa can

provide a government, a purely terrorist organization can't," he said.

Terrorism—which derives from a Greek word meaning to tremble—is virtually as old as civilization itself. In its present form, it dates from 1793 during the civil strife that followed the French Revolution. Edmund Burke, the English statesman, wrote that "hundreds of those bell bounds called terrorists" were turned loose by the state against the people.

Both the Arabs and the Jews practiced terrorism against each other, and against the British, in the final years of British rule in Palestine. Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir—who later became Israeli prime ministers—were also Israeli terrorists. Later the Israelis accused Yasser Arafat and his whole PLO apparatus of being the embodiment of terrorism.

Mr. Arafat's organization endorsed terrorism as an official policy in the desperation of defeat after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Outrage upon outrage, including the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, followed. The larger the headlines became, the bolder the terrorists got.

"In the final analysis, it is not the magnitude of the terrorist operation that counts but the publicity," wrote Walter Laqueur in his book "Terrorism." He says that, in 1975, 26 Israeli civilians, 14 soldiers and 7 tourists were killed in Israel as a result of terrorist operations—less than were dying then in Beirut in a single night during Lebanon's civil war.

But the large concentration of Western journalists based in Israel created an impression of chaos, Mr. Laqueur says. He writes: "The media, with their inbuilt tendency towards sensationalism, have always magnified terrorist exploits quite irrespective of their intrinsic importance."

Both Western Europe and Latin America, in fact, are subjected to more terrorist acts each year than is the Middle East, where terrorism, though highly publicized, accounted for only 12

percent of the world's total last year. Western diplomats in Cairo, though, point out that political violence in the Middle East has a way of being particularly shocking. It many ways terrorism has become a way of life in the region.

The reason lies in the character of the Middle East itself. Extremism is common here. Religion and politics are indivisible. Martyrdom for many Moslems is life's ultimate reward.

Mideast Violence

Last year, the grand mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Saadeddin al-Alami, issued a religious order for the killing of President Hafez Assad of Syria, saying his assassin would be assured a place in paradise. Such a call by a spiritual leader in other areas of the world would be extraordinary; here it caused not a ripple.

No one in the Middle East seems to find it peculiar that the region's most notorious terrorist, Sabri al Banna, better known as Abu Nidal, has his own press spokesman, operating openly in Damascus, Syria, nor do people question the contradictions in the interpretation of Islam when political leaders justify acts of violence in terms of God's war against the infidels.

Still, said Ali Alfred Huber, "You can't blame violence in the Middle East on Islam any more than you can blame the strife in Ireland on Christianity. It is the society that has broken down, not the religion." Mr. Huber, an Austrian-born university professor here, converted to Islam seven years ago.

Most Israelis blame the Arabs for nurturing terrorism. "The Arab world is littered with broken promises," Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's deputy chief of mission in Washington, wrote in a Wall Street Journal article. "The ongoing unrest in the Middle East isn't generated by the Palestinian problem but by the propensity for violence in the Arab world."

And most Arabs blame the Israelis. "If you want to discuss terrorism, you have to start with Israel," said Saad Ibrahim, an Egyptian sociolo-

gist specializing in political violence. "The large-scale, organized violence, blowing up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem [in 1946 in the pre-independence struggle], terrorist attacks against Arab villages—that kind of terrorism was implanted by the Zionist movement."

But with the exception of Lebanon, Iraq and Iran, the Middle East and North Africa have not been particularly violent or unstable by the standards of the developing world in the past decade. Common crime is relatively rare—far rarer than in the United States—in most Moslem societies.

"No, the Middle East is not inherently violent," said Ariel Merari, a terrorist expert at the Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University. But he adds there are situations that enable terrorism to take root in the region.

Sign of World Health

"One is the political fragmentation of many countries," Mr. Merari said. "They aren't really countries at all. Lebanon is the best example. Another is the lack of a democratic tradition in the various regimes, and a third is the constant meddling of the superpowers."

"In many areas of the world, the demarcation line between the superpowers is clear," he added. "Here it overlaps and is fuzzy. The danger of conflict between superpowers is so great in the nuclear era that these countries resort to low-level, indirect warfare, which is much less risky."

Experts are uncertain what future course international terrorism will take. Terrorism, they point out, is not an isolated problem but is rather a condition of the world's general health. The possibility of nuclear terrorism cannot be dismissed out of hand, they say. Nor can the possibility of various terrorist groups on different continents forming active alliances.

What they agree on, though, is that terrorism will continue. According to Mr. Jenkins of Rand: "Will it persist? Almost certainly. Will it get worse? Probably. Can we end it? Very unlikely."

The Indelicacies of N. Korea's Diplomats

Overseas Misadventures Appear to Be Taking a More Ominous Direction

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO—In February, Johannes Virolainen, who was then speaker of the Finnish parliament, was preparing to celebrate a birthday at his farm 50 miles outside Helsinki when the ambassador from North Korea arrived.

Yu Jae Han handed Mrs. Virolainen a bouquet of flowers, made a stiff little speech and then left.

The visit was not entirely unexpected because for months Mr. Yu had lobbied the legislator, who was then also president of the Interparliamentary Union, in an attempt to prevent the union from holding its next meeting in the South Korean capital of Seoul.

What happened next, however, was unexpected. The bouquet was unwrapped and out tumbled \$5,000 in hard cash.

Detached From Reality

A Tokyo-based diplomat recalled these details last week and added: "In my experience, the North Koreans seem to be a bit detached from reality."

By customary diplomatic standards, Pyongyang's emissaries are indeed a curious lot. They have been caught smuggling drugs in capitals ranging from Kuala Lumpur to Copenhagen. They have been accused of sneaking watches, electronic goods, liquor, hashish and cigarettes into other capitals for resale on the black market.

They have been expelled from Sri Lanka for helping young insurgents try to topple the government and accused of attempting to financially destabilize General Augusto Pinochet's Chile by dumping dollars in Santiago.

Friend or foe, it seems to matter not. In the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, North Korea sent fighter pilots to help Egypt. Three years later, two of its diplomats in Cairo were expelled for selling marijuana.

Diplomats Baffled

More recently, North Korea had been extolling its close ties to Iraq, a significant ally in the world's nonaligned movement. It was a good act until 1980 when Iraq abruptly expelled Pyongyang's diplomats after discovering that North Korea had become the largest supplier of arms to Iran, with which Iraq was at war.

The overseas misadventures of North Koreans baffled diplomats of other countries because they are routinely exposed and seem so self-defeating for a country trying to win an international recognition race with South Korea.

"They are really the renegades of the diplo-



Kim Il Sung

matic world," observed a Western diplomat recently.

Although there is something of a Keystone Kops flavor to some of their antics, there are recent indications of an ominous turn toward terrorism. Circumstantial evidence in Rangoon, Burma, is said to point to North Korean involvement in the bombing there two weeks ago in which four visiting South Korean cabinet ministers and 17 other persons were killed. The bombing probably was aimed at assassinating President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea.

Mr. Chun also said last week that attempts were made by the North to kill him during foreign tours in Canada and the Philippines, although there had been no previous reports in those countries of such plots.

'The Great Leader'

There is nothing mysterious about the smuggling, bribing and arms-peddling deals in which North Koreans have been engaged since about 1970. These illegal acts are, diplomats say, sys-

tematic attempts to obtain foreign currency or to achieve some other goal of the man North Koreans religiously refer to as "the Great Leader," President Kim Il Sung.

In part, the smuggling operations are intended to pay for operations of North Korean embassies abroad. Their missions receive a basic support fund from Pyongyang but are expected to raise additional funds, according to one diplomat based in Tokyo.

Part of the money is used for expensive advertisements placed in foreign newspapers to extol the achievements of "the Great Leader." Excerpts from the ads sometimes are played back over Pyongyang's propaganda radio as evidence of his worldwide renown.

Some of the money also goes back home in the form of foreign-made linens and other goods which Pyongyang uses to impress visitors from abroad. One authority said here last week that North Korea recently imported 500 Mercedes-Benz cars to be used to impress foreigners attending a national anniversary celebration in Pyongyang.

Signs of Good Life

Abroad, the North Korean diplomats are easily distinguishable in their 1950s-style drab suits and "Great Leader" lapel buttons. But they tend to luxury in the choice of suites, and occasionally other signs surface of a pursuit of the good life. In 1974, a Stockholm businessman reported he had received an order from the North Korean Embassy for five luxury saunas complete with stereos and padded furniture.

By far the most well-publicized venture was a Scandinavian black-marketing operation in 1976 which resulted in the expulsion of four North Korean diplomats from three countries—Denmark, Finland and Norway. Police had caught them trafficking in duty-free vodka and cigarettes and Syrian hashish.

They had earned about \$445,000 in all on the hashish and liquor, police said. The cigarette profits were not disclosed. The duty-free booty was brought into the Scandinavian countries with diplomatic permission but was amateurishly peddled through small shops.

Accusations of smuggling by North Korean diplomats crop up in many countries. In 1976, the Malaysian government warned North Koreans to stop selling marijuana and reportedly has done so more recently, although Malaysian emissaries will not discuss it. Last June, according to the Press Trust of India, the first secretary of the North Korean Embassy in New Delhi was sent running for a smuggling operation that was never explained.



North Korea is suspected of having been behind the explosion Oct. 9 at a cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, which killed four visiting South Korean ministers and 17 other persons.

The blast blew the roof off the memorial for seven Burmese martyrs. President Chun Doo Hwan, who was minutes late for the wreath-laying, escaped without injury.

Getting caught for smuggling does not seem to harm the careers of the aggressive North Korean diplomats, however. One Pyongyang watcher in Tokyo said they are often promoted to higher jobs as rewards for their perseverance.

The escapades seem to have begun in earnest about 1970 at a time when North Korea was beginning a new economic expansion plan and needed large amounts of foreign currencies to buy technology abroad. The small country has little of value to export and the task of earning foreign money appears to have become a duty of diplomats overseas.

At first, North Korea was able to get loans and credits from groups of European banks and some Japanese traders. But by the mid-1970s its economy was faltering and the debts were piling up. The amount of foreign debt is today usually estimated at more than \$2 billion.

In June 1981, a report by European bankers said North Korea was not honoring a 1980

agreement to pay off that debt. Japanese interests, meanwhile, rescheduled the North Korean debt in 1979, but little of it has been paid off since then. Last December, North Korea asked for a 3½-year moratorium on paying the principal on the Japanese debts and is currently only making interest payments.

Money-Raising Duties

For the past decade, ambitious arms sales and military training programs overseas have been part of the North Korean emissaries' money-raising duties. They seem to be directed mainly at small African nations whose support North Korea covets in its campaign to win allies in the nonaligned movement.

North Korea has sent about 55 military instructors and interpreters in the Seychelles, the tiny group of islands in the Indian Ocean. It reportedly has sent similar teams to Uganda and Zimbabwe. It also has dispatched arms sales

missions to Zambia, Libya and Somalia. Japanese sources believe that a large portion of the country's foreign currency earnings in recent years has come from such military sales.

Intelligence reports made public in 1982 showed North Korea to be the largest supplier of small weapons, ammunition and related equipment to Iran for its war with Iraq. Iran was reportedly paying for the materials in both cash and oil, which North Korea badly needs.

Iran had been an ally of North Korea in the nonaligned movement, but in October 1980 it broke relations over the issue of weapons sales to the Iranians.

In 1981, North Korea sent about 100 military advisers to Zimbabwe and also provided forces in that country with tanks, armored vehicles and light weapons. As long ago as 1976, U.S. intelligence sources said North Korean military supplies were being sold to Zaire, Togo, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Mozambique and Burundi.

Pope Confronts U.S. Bishops Over Sexual Doctrine and Dissent Among Catholics

By Kenneth A. Briggs

New York Times Service

ROME—Pope John Paul II has been talking to a steady stream of bishops from the United States since late September, and his principal message has been unmistakable: they must more effectively proclaim church teachings on sexuality that American Catholics have increasingly rejected.

The bishops, paying their periodic calls at the Vatican, have met with the pope in groups, over meals in the papal apartments, and in private audiences. Much of what they have heard from John Paul is about instilling greater loyalty to Catholic moral doctrine. While some bishops welcomed the reminder, others are chafing at it.

Most bishops regard the experience, along with other recent moves to examine sections of the American church, as indicating heightened strain between the Vatican and a vigorous American Catholicism that has shown growing signs of dissent.

These impressions are gained from interviews with more than a dozen key bishops in the last month. They are among the approximately 300 American bishops, almost all of whom are expected to visit the pope this year.

John Paul, like some popes before him, has worried about the impact of a democratic society on a church that claims hierarchical authority.

In many respects, the attitudes of American Catholics on issues related to sexuality have become the testing ground for a struggle by the pope to keep the country's laity of 30 million people firmly in the fold. The alternative seen by many Vatican officials is that American Catholicism will attain even more of a character of its own, becoming semiautonomous.

The pope has addressed several groups of bishops on their duty, as teachers, to clearly expound the church's opposition to artificial birth control, abortion, divorce and remarriage, and premarital sex. He has also emphatically told them not to encourage advocates of ordaining women. The Vatican decreed in 1976 that women could never be priests.

American Catholics have expressed rising disagreement about every subject on that list. Polls show consistently that an overwhelming majority of Catholics approve of artificial contraception. They increasingly divorce and remarry outside the church and believe in large numbers that abortion should be left to personal decision.

Archbishop John R. Roach of Minneapolis, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, reads the pope's message as a helpful challenge.

Fidelity to Authority

"It is wrong to think that rambunctious American bishops are getting slapped down by a stern pope," Archbishop Roach said during the World Synod of Bishops, which ended Saturday. "He is saying that there are issues he deeply cares about and he wants to work with us on them."

Many bishops believe that the pope especially wants the American church to become a model of fidelity to authority because of its strategic position within an international superpower and its financial strength.

Ample evidence indicates that John Paul believes the American branch of the church has failed to set a proper example. In his visit to the United States in 1979, a year after he became pope, he was already expressing deep misgivings about the moral freedom fostered by American

affluence and permissiveness. Calling for a return to moral discipline, the pope took material from the bishops' own statements to buttress his appeal.

In addition to repeating these themes to the bishops visiting him at the Vatican, the pope has recently approved other actions that many American Catholics regard as corrective and possibly punitive. This year the Vatican announced that American seminaries and religious orders would be examined to determine their soundness. Some seminary officials believe the study is aimed partly at excluding the growing number of women among seminary teachers and students.

Many nuns reacted with similar anxiety to the directive to investigate religious orders. The pope has indicated he is dissatisfied with some of the liberalization in women's orders.

Most bishops have tried to assuage these fears by saying the Vatican is only trying to be helpful. But many bishops themselves are uneasy over the pope's insistence on orthodoxy.

Stoking that anxiety was the news last week that the pope had sent Archbishop James A. Hickey of Washington to look into criticism of Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen of Seattle, an outspoken opponent of nuclear arms who has withheld part of his income tax in protest. Sending one bishop to report on another is unusual and, for some bishops, chilling.

The extent of the pope's disapproval of what he considers liberal tendencies in the American hierarchy could be indicated in his coming appointments to key posts. The deaths of Cardinal Humberto Medeiros of Boston and Cardinal Terence Cooke of New York leave vacancies in powerful archdioceses. In addition, Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia and Cardinal Tim-

othy Manning of Los Angeles are expected to retire within the next year or two.

American bishops often find themselves caught between their flock, which exhibit vibrant if unconventional ways of adapting Catholicism to American experience, and a pope whose demands for conformity grow out of his years in a besieged Polish church that relied on a united front. Many bishops say the Vatican does not understand their problems or their responses to them.

Basic Changes in U.S.

Most of the problems are regarded as resulting from basic demographic and social changes among American Catholics.

A few decades ago, American Catholicism was largely an immigrant church, dependent on the Vatican and highly disposed to do its bidding. Since then, Catholics in America have entered the mainstream of economic and social life, acquiring more of American pluralism and freedom of thought.

The Rev. Carl Peter, the head of the Department of Religious Studies at Catholic University in Washington, said these changes have brought about "an awkward period right now on both sides of the Atlantic." He said Catholic leaders are "in that difficult position of trying to bring as much unity as they can, not comprising Catholic doctrine but taking a pastoral attitude of taking people where they are."

Many priests, faced with parishioners who disregard some of the church's moral standards, have avoided further antagonism by playing these issues down or trying to present them in a more palatable manner. Some bishops have taken the pope's recent counsel as an incentive to try harder to underscore Catholic morality without generating hostility.

"He is saying basically that we must fulfill our roles with integrity," said Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago. "If the most credible way we can, we must try to elicit assent, not dissent."

"Has he lost confidence in us?" Cardinal Bernardin asked. "I think not. Rather, he has taken a real interest in us because of the importance of the church in the United States."

Archbishop Roach said: "We've got to face the fact that we are at a new point in history—good but painful. It is one in which the body father is literally testing the collegiality of our episcopal conference. He's saying, 'You're a big, powerful church, and you have influence far beyond the point you realize.' He is calling us to the high road, to be the best kind of bishops we can be in our time."

The present emphasis between the pope and the Americans stems in part from new definitions of church power introduced by the Second Vatican Council, held 1962 to 1965. From the council emerged the concept of regional conferences of bishops that would meet regularly and make pronouncements on problems within their jurisdiction. As the conferences have grown, they have inevitably weakened the Vatican's strength somewhat.

In the United States, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has become a sounding board for the aspirations and strains of the church in America. Its most far-reaching venture was the drafting of a pastoral letter on war and peace that condemned nuclear arms but accepted the concept of a limited nuclear deterrent.

The Vatican raised questions about drafts of the letter, and the bishops responded satisfactorily. But the letter was clearly the creation of the bishops and, according to Archbishop Roach, raised their confidence in their ability to handle

delicate issues. In their visits to Rome, the pope has indicated his approval of the final letter, one sign that his criticism is limited.

The pope's challenge on other issues has presented the Americans with either an opportunity or a threat, depending on the particular viewpoint of the bishops and students of American Catholicism.

'Unique Country'

"We are, in the United States, a very distinct, truly Roman Catholic Church, not like any other because our country is unique," Father Peter said. "We are distinctive just as the U.S. experience is distinctive."

The exchanges with the bishops are a key element in testing how much special character the pope can accept in the American church. Cardinal Bernardin is among those who think both sides stand to gain from a frank discussion of the differences.

Some bishops said their visits with the pope were like "talks at a retreat" and "a real shot in the arm," as Archbishop Patrick F. Flores of San Antonio put it.

Others voiced frustration. One bishop who asked that he not be identified recalled a visit that he and some colleagues made to Cardinal Silvio Oddi, prefect for the Sacred Congregation of Clergy. One of the bishops raised the issue of a ban against the use of altar girls, explaining that it was painful for him to tell a 9-year-old girl that she could not serve while a boy the same age could.

The bishop said this was an agonizing situation faced by many pastors. Cardinal Oddi reached behind his chair for a book of canon law. Pointing to the appropriate article, he replied, "Just show them that it's impossible."

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/8	142 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
GE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Merck	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Johnson & Johnson	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8
Trans	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/8
Comp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 4.4 p.m. 84,440,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 79,440,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 122,163.30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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NYSE Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Diaries (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Stock Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Stock Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
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Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8
Trans	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/8
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NYSE Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Diaries (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Stock Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Stock Index (Continued)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,428,141	142 1/2	142 1/4	+1/8

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Venezuela Sees Bank Panel Shift

Caracas — Venezuela's 3-bank advisory committee is expected to be restructured, according to a source, the country's financial minister.

Mr. Sosa said Monday that the committee, which was set up last year to study the restructuring of the country's financial system, is expected to be restructured by two co-chairmen.

Mr. Sosa was speaking on his return from New York, where the committee agreed last week to extend a moratorium on capital repayments on Venezuela's \$2.5 billion of public debt.

Senate Bill Would Cut Capital-Gains Holding Period

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee has voted to shorten the holding period for capital gains from one year to six months and to raise slightly the corporate income tax for corporations with more than \$1 million of taxable income.

The Senate has approved a six-month holding period three times in the last two years but each time the provision has died in the House. However, supporters said they have a better chance in the

House this year because under the latest proposal the revenue loss from reducing the holding period would be offset by a cut in the maximum deduction for losses from \$3,000 to \$1,000.

The capital-gain provision would reduce from one year to six months the time an asset, such as common stock, must be held before the profit from a sale is taxed at the capital-gains rate, which is a maximum of 20 percent, rather than as ordinary income, whose maximum rate is 50 percent.

The legislation set the effective date of the changes as Tuesday.

The two tax changes are part of a package of spending reductions and tax increases approved Monday by the committee that would reduce federal deficits by about \$15 billion over three years. The vote was 10-4.

The largest single piece of the package, raising \$3.9 billion over three years, is the postponement for two years, until 1985, of the effective date of a 1981 tax act provision that would let taxpayers exclude up to 15 percent of their net interest income.

The package approved by the

Finance Committee is to be sent to the Senate Budget Committee and brought to the Senate floor under the deficit-reduction instructions of the congressional budget for 1984, which was approved in June.

The Finance Committee proposal falls far short of the budget resolution target for raising revenue but exceeds the goal for spending cuts.

The chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said he will work the rest of this week to build support in the Senate for his deficit-reduction proposal. However, he acknowledged that he was

not optimistic about winning approval.

Details of some of the committee's tax increases were still being worked out after the panel voted. Among the largest revenue raisers were restrictions on leasing by tax-exempt entities and a modification of income-tax averaging for individuals.

On the spending side, the largest saving comes from a freeze until next July on charges for physician services under Medicare. There would also be an increase in the part of the doctor's fee paid by Medicare patients.

Communication Firms Push Sales to Chinese

(Continued from Page 9)

Stephen W. Weinberger on his recent trip to Beijing.

But to pursue such an expansion, the United States wants its allies' cooperation in changing the rules governing sales of advanced technology to Communist nations. In effect, Washington is asking that China be made an exception to these rules.

U.S. officials will be seeking agreement from the allies during closed-door meetings of the Coordinating Committee on Exports to

Communist Areas, which are scheduled to begin in Paris Wednesday.

The informal consultative committee, known as COCOM, controls strategic trade with Communist nations and it reviews export-licensing applications submitted by member countries for their companies. "Before we can proceed with the new rules on China, which certainly will cover telecommunications, we need to consult our trade partners in COCOM," said a senior U.S. government official in Washington. Some of the allies have already indicated that they planned to go along, but with reservations.

"The new U.S. push on China creates something we do not like in principle — a new category of a so-called friendly Communist country," said a European diplomat with close ties to COCOM. But the official quickly added: "the high-tech business there is too important to ignore. We are all agreed on the need to sell to China, and our industries need the business."

Chinese officials said that their requirements included a fivefold increase in the number of telephone lines in 28 provinces by the year 2000, noting that there are currently only about four to five telephones for every 100 people. According to a study published earlier this year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, that is slightly



ITT telephone-switching system at Deutsche Bundespost.

below the average for all of Asia and compares to about 80 phones for every 100 persons in North America and 23 per 100 persons in Europe.

"We have had very many cordial visits here from not only American, but European and Japanese companies to discuss our development plans," said He Yao Kun, chief engineer of China's National Postal & Telecommunications Industry Corp. He said that China wanted to expand what he termed "cooperation" with Western and Japanese suppliers, emphasizing that future purchases should include favorable terms for government-to-government financing.

Mr. Kun strongly indicated that his government would like to follow the pattern set by ITT in its venture, which includes the establishment of a joint venture to build the equipment in China. The venture will have initial capital of \$22

million, and its two plants will be operating by early 1986.

The Chinese company holds 60 percent of the company and ITT 30 percent through its Belgian affiliate. The remaining 10 percent is held by the Belgian government, which is providing about \$12 million in what ITT officials described as soft loans.

The executive of a leading European company bidding against ITT said that the financing clinched the agreement for the U.S. company. "They had the technology, but we all have that. But financing at quite a rate out of Belgium was quite a feat and why they won," a company executive said. "In the future, this will be the pattern," he added.

About a dozen companies plan to bid on a \$200-million Chinese project to launch at least two television broadcasting satellites by about 1986. The companies include Ford Aerospace, Hughes and RCA of the United States and the Euro-satellite consortium, which includes France's state-owned Aerospatiale and West Germany's MBB group.

U.S. Agency to Decide On Taiwan Steel Tariff

Reuters

TAIPEI — The U.S. Commerce Department will decide Jan. 9 whether to increase the current import tariff of 60 a metric ton on Taiwanese steel tubes and pipes, an official of the Taiwan Steel and Iron Industries Association said Tuesday.

This follows complaints by U.S. steelmakers and a recent charge by the department that Taiwan was selling tubes and pipes in the United States at 60.8 percent less than their fair price, he said, adding that the association denied that its members were dumping in the U.S. market.

"We are not sure about what they do want exactly," said Robert K. Beach, vice president of Ford Aerospace, "but we would be very surprised if they did not call in the West on the satellites — it is a most promising market."

Airbus Expected to Reduce Output to 20% of Capacity

(Continued from Page 9)

adding that Airbus Industries' current monthly capacity of eight jets and an equal number of A-320s would be adequate to meet the demand.

He attributed weak sales partly to a decision by President Jimmy Carter to deregulate the U.S. airline industry, allowing free competition over prices and routes.

"Right now there is no market

for new planes in the U.S.," he said, adding that companies could not make even medium-term projections "since their profitable lines can be taken over easily by a competitor."

But Mr. Bettelle also blamed the consortium's difficulties on its uncompetitive financing for plane sales. He called on its members to bring credit facilities up to par with what he termed "an extremely effective system" in the United States.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain				Intermonth			
Company	1982	1983	1984	Company	1982	1983	1984
Reed Int'l	1982	1983	1984	Emerson Elec.	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4	Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4
Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3	Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3
Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22	Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22
Canada				Pub. Svc. Mexico			
Can. Development	1982	1983	1984	Emerson Elec.	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4	Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4
Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3	Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3
Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22	Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22
U.S. General				Gulf United			
Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4	Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4
Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3	Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3
Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22	Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22

Floating Rate Notes

Nov. 1

Banks				Non Banks			
Company	1982	1983	1984	Company	1982	1983	1984
Alfred E. Smith	1982	1983	1984	Alfred E. Smith	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4	Revenue	270.4	272.4	272.4
Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3	Net Inc.	15.3	15.3	15.3
Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22	Per Share	0.22	0.22	0.22

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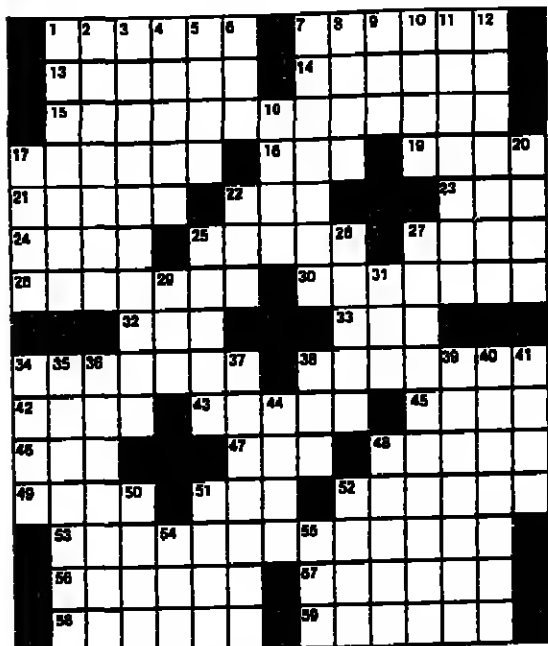
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ACROSS

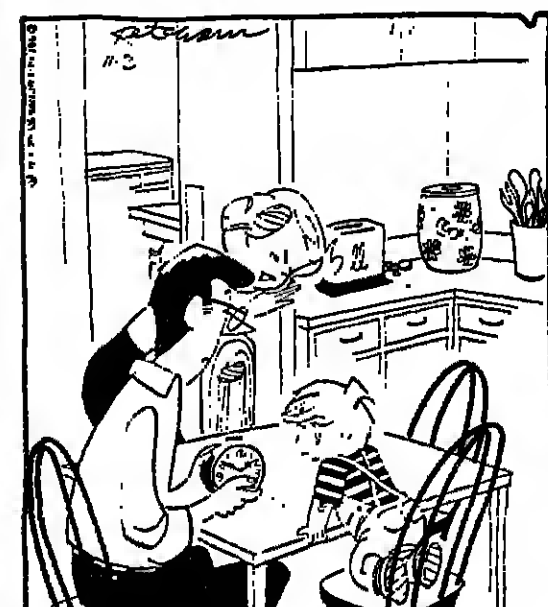
1 Reserved
7 Spectrum
13 Jubilant
14 Tire type
15 Fruit with a dark red pulp
17 Emceed (usually)
18 Cattle, to
19 Cowper
21 Register
22 Historic period
23 Fifths org. in charge of air-raid shelters
24 Journalist
25 Kind of boom
27 West and
28 Approves
30 Light-Horse
32 Ossie's Ruby
33 Like de met
34 Was hostile to
35 Cream-puff filling
42 Town
43 Makes a
45 Follower of Luther: 1511-69

DOWN

46 du Disble
47 Limit
48 volcanic
49 Actress Raines
51 He ran against T.E.D.
52 Like some Harvard students
53 Statuette
54 Spade
55 Array
57 Only 1978
58 Winkler movie
59 More deft
60 Deeds in Dijon
61 Mother-of-pearl
62 Flexible
63 Toy-spaniel
64 Harry's
65 Pronounce
66 Ames and
67 Asser
68 Dull
69 Dactyl's
70 Mother
71 Kitchen sight
72 Like Henning
73 Like Twiggy
74 Goddess of marriage
75 Simple
76 Plato's Aurora
77 Exorbitant
78 French
79 Nobel
80 Blush-gray
81 Foot, to a
82 Anatomical
83 Duct
84 Tony's cousin
85 Sleeping car
86 Bishop, e.g.
87 Bureau
88 Charisse
89 Mother-of-pearl
90 meridiem
91 City on the Rhine
92 Edmonton loc.
93 Father
94 Glass for a French door
95 for tai
96 San Francisco
97 sight, often

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DENNIS THE MENACE



LET ME KNOW WHEN THE LITTLE HAND REACHES THE BIG COOKIE JAR.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUHID
ANGLO
ERKLAT
PUCHIC

Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CEASE, ALTA, BELLOW, DEFACE. The crooked architect discovered that prison walls weren't built this way — TO SCALE.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	H	L	F		H	L	F
Algeria	21	17	17	Belgium	19	14	14
Amsterdam	18	14	14	Bombay	28	24	24
Antwerp	18	14	14	Calcutta	28	24	24
Barcelona	18	14	14	Hankow	28	24	24
Berlin	18	14	14	Harbin	28	24	24
Bombay	28	24	24	Heilongjiang	28	24	24
Buenos Aires	18	14	14	Hong Kong	28	24	24
Bucharest	18	14	14	Kobe	28	24	24
Budapest	18	14	14	Manila	28	24	24
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Cebu	28	24	24	Osaka	28	24	24
Colon	18	14	14	Shanghai	28	24	24
Copenhagen	18	14	14	Singapore	28	24	24
Cairo	18	14	14	Taipei	28	24	24
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East-West Couple United

The Chaotic, Deadly Highways of India

He hummed softly as the National Respect Council awaited his decision. Ah, that was it — "Grenada."

"All right," said Secretary Weinberger, "let's get cracking on this right away." And so we had the Grenada war, and Nantucket still has its cobblesomes.

New York Times Service

Four times as many people die in traffic accidents in Delhi than are murdered. Five times as many die on India's roads as are killed in the religious strife that appears to be endemic here. Twenty times more people die in traffic accidents than are killed in an average year during the floods that are the scourge of rural India.

Although the ratio of accidents to vehicles on the roads is dro-



they travel through the centers of villages at high speed, relying on people and animals to scatter and save themselves. Out on the open road, truck drivers and bus drivers pull out to pass each other in the face of oncoming traffic and all too often miscalculate. Newspapers often report the deaths of 10, 20 or even 60 people in a single wreck. Recent statistics suggest that such incidents

ten compounded when a whole family — father, mother and perhaps three children — zips through traffic on a single two-wheeler.

Plain economics, in fact, is the root of the problem, the experts say. As explained by K.K. Paul, chief of traffic for the Delhi police, truck drivers go so fast because time is really money in a

mands. In short, the volume of traffic has grown so fast that the support services have not been able to keep up. There were more than four million registered motor vehicles in the country in 1980, the latest year for which figures are available. That is more than double the number 10 years earlier, and the total is still growing rapidly.

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